The Bombay Gazette

10,387—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	27th June.
L. NEPAUL	3536	600	H. Wyatt	4th July.
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	11th „
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. I. Baker	18th „
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
THIBET	2593	400	W. E. Thompson.	30th June.
SHANNON	4300	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 25, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.	To Marseilles.
I Class .. R 500 } including	I Class .. R 520 } including
II do..... 340 } wines.	II do. .... 350 } wines.
III do..... 150 } with food.	III do. .... 155 } with food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
„	..II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples.	I do.	do.	.. 115	do.	.. 130
„	..II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS, BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	2nd July.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	2nd Augt.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 9th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
Speke Hall	W. Brand	2,700	400	About 5th July.
Merton Hall	J. Verrill	4,100	500	„ 29th July.
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	„ 19th Aug.
Rydal Hall	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	„ 6th Sept.
Speke Hall	W. Brand	2,700	400	„ 27th Sept.
Merton Hall	J. Verrill	4,100	500	„ 14th Oct.
Werneth Hall	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	„ 28th Oct.
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	„ 18th Nov.
Rydal Hall	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	„ 6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,
BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer. without charge for Commission.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars, apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

LOTTERY

IN aid of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, will be held at Bangalore, under sanction of Government.

Total amount of lottery Rs. 1,00,000 in 50,000 tickets of Rs. 2 each; half of which amount will be divided into 1,250 prizes, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000. The remaining Rs. 50,000 will be devoted to the establishment of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian villages in Mysore.

No member of the Association will be entitled to any remuneration for his work, in connection with the Lottery, and no portion of the funds will be devoted to money grants. No agents to be employed.

The prizes will be drawn under the immediate supervision of two scrutinizers, to be appointed by Government. Rules with list of Managing Committee, and Forms of Application, will be supplied.

Applications for tickets, with remittance in full (with return postage included), by Post Office order only, to be made to

☞ Confederacies and parties remitting Rs. 100 each will be entitled to 51 Tickets.

R. H. JAMES,
Registrar, Resident's Office, Secretary, Lottery Committee.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, sails on MONDAY, 3rd July, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Algiers, and is due to arrive in London on 12th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd June, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th July, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 21st June, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per bottle Re. 1-12. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

EX S. S. "KAISAR-I-HIND," OF

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK and ANGLO-SWISS MILK, Milk-maid brand. } Cash 7 annas per tin.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. Is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or regiminal, that has yet been employed."—Dr. Williams.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES,
Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.
Cash Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.	Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Bellows-body Cameras.	Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Binocular Cameras.	Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.	Cameo Presses and Dies.
Camera Stands.	Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Portrait and View Lances.	Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Portable Tents.	Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Printing Frames.	Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.
Plate Boxes.	
Developing Stands.	
Baths and Dippers.	
Dishes and Trays.	

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as practically pure, thoroughly reliable, and of uniform strength and character. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

ASBESTOS ROOFING and LIQUID PAINTS are the purest, finest, and most durable Paints ever made for structural purposes. These paints have been adopted by the U. S. Government, and are in use all over the world.

Asbestos roofing with fire-proof coating, at Rs. 13 per 100 square feet.

Asbestos Brown roof paint ..	..Rs. 3-4 per gallon.
„ Gray, Slate, Buff, Yellow and Red roof paints.....	„ 4-0 „
„ Mill board ..	.. „ 0-11 as. per lb.
„ Rope packing	.. „ 1-12 „ „
„ Wick	.. „ 2-0 „ „

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents for H. W. Johns Mafy & Co., New York.
35, Meadow-street, Fort.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.
February 15, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WONDERFUL BILLIARD EXHIBITION.

A BILLIARD MATCH
FOR RUPEES 200 A SIDE
BETWEEN
RUDOLPHE,
THE
WORLD RENOWNED BILLIARD ARTIST,
AND
A WELL-KNOWN BOMBAY AMATEUR
WILL BE PLAYED
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, THE 22nd JUNE,
AT THE
WAVERLY BILLIARD ROOMS,
AFTER WHICH
PROFESSOR RUDOLPHE
will play some of his Fancy Strokes.

The game will be played upon a FULL-SIZED ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, especially manufactured by JOHN ROBERTS & Co. for PROFESSOR RUDOLPHE.

Prices of Admission, Rs. 2.
Seats may be secured at the Waverly Billiard Rooms.
Play to commence at 9 p.m.

NOTICE.

ANY person being acquainted with, or able to give information of, a European settler by the name of WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD, of Great Grimsby in the County of Lincolnshire, son of John and Frances Hollinshead, who is believed to have come to Bombay about 50 years ago and to have married a widow lady, said to have been proprietress of a Sugar Plantation in the vicinity of Bombay, will kindly communicate with the undersigned.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Byculla, Police Office, 21st June, 1882.

SICK NURSING MADE EASY.

NURSES' CLINICAL REGISTER.

IN order to nurse serious cases of acute disease to a successful termination a good method is of the greatest importance. The Register, a page to a day, shows at a glance the physical phenomena, food, stimulants, and medicines for each hour of the day and night. The chart for each day of the week is printed in separate colour and the night hours are tinted dark. Prices bound : 14, Re. 1 ; 28, Rs. 2 ; 49, Rs. 3-4. The Manager, LIVERPOOL PRESS, Allahabad.

FOR SALE, HOWARD'S ORIGINAL SULPHATE OF QUININE in 1 oz. vial. Price Rs. 7 per vial.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow-street, Fort.

TO BE LET, the TOP-FLOOR of a HOUSE in Rampart-row, above the offices of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. (the old Bombay Club building). Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the FIRST FLOOR of the new HOUSE opposite Watson's Hotel (the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust building). Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the SHOP known as the "Aux Villes De France" in Rampart-row. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill. Rent very moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RAHIMTULA NOORMOHAMED has CONTRACTED to SELL to Mr. MIRALLI MOHAMED, all that piece or parcel of ground, hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in Shamjee Hassajee Street, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi in the Island of Bombay, measuring 338 square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 721 and by the Municipal Assessor under No. 51, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the west by the said Shamjee Hassajee Street aforesaid, on or towards the south by the house of Khan Mohamed Habibbhoy, on or towards the east by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the north by the house of Karmalli Soorjee. All persons having claims against the said property, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, lien, gift or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the undersigned, in writing, at his office No. 7, Church-gate-street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and such claim, if any, will be considered as waived, null and void. —Dated this 21st day of June, 1882.

A. M. SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.
1 Black Arab HORSE, "Douglas," 14½ high, aged 8 years	
1 Grey Arab GELDING, "Haus," 14½ high, aged 8 years	
1 VICTORIA PHAETON, English-made, has shafts for single horse and pair, and moveable coach box	
The horses go in double and single harness, and are Ladies' riding horses. They are believed to be sound and free from vice. Vety. examination allowed. Turnout with set of double and old set of single harness	1,500
1 Comfortable easy running TONGA, new, with pair of ponies and new set of country-made harness, also with top and lamps	300
1 BAMBOO CART, with young good looking country-bred horse, 13 and 3½, and old set of harness	180
1 SIDE SADDLE, by Sowter made to fit Arabs, in very good order, with patent safety stirrup bridle and numda	60
1 Pair field BINOCULARS, in case, by Stanley	30
1 D. B. B. L. C. F. GUN by Horsely York, in old case, with loading apparatus	100
1 Mahogany DRESSING TABLE, marble top, 36 by 22, and mirror, 36 by 22, packing case for mirror and slab	100
2 Handsomely carved blackwood TEAPOYS at Rs. 10 each	20

Apply to
W. J. REDMOND,
Mhow, June 19, 1882. Contractor.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

	Rs.	A.
Brand & Co.'s Essence of Mutton, per tin	2	8
Do. Concentrated Chicken Broth „	3	8
Do. do. Beef Tea „	1	8
Do. Essence of Beef „	2	4
Kopf's Concentrated Beef Tea „	1	12
Epps's Cocoa, in 1 lb. tin „	0	15
„ Cocoa Nibs, in 1 lb. tin „	1	4
Cocoa and Milk Paste, in ½ lb. tin „	0	6
Schweitzer's Cocoatina in tins „	0	15
Chocolate Menier, in packets from as. 8 to	0	12
French Essence of Coffee in bottles	0	12
Arrowroot, Speed's, 1 lb. tin	1	0
„ Bermuda „	1	0
Baking Powder	0	8
Groats	0	10
Barley	0	10
Brown and Polson's Corn Flour, in packets	0	8
„ „ „ tins	0	9
Isinglass, in packets	0	12
Gelatine, in 1 oz. packets	0	4
Maccaroni, in 2 lbs. tin	1	8
Savory and Moore's Infant's Food	0	10
Best Coarse Oatmeal, in 2 lb. tins	0	10
Tapioca, in 2 lb. tins	0	10
Vermicelli, in 2 lb. tins	1	8
Mellin's Food for Infant and Invalids, per bottle	0	14
Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. tins	0	10
Sago, Finest Pearl, in 2 lb. tins	0	10
Anglo-Swiss Milk, prepared in Switzerland	0	7
Nestle's Milk Food, per tin	1	0
„ Milk, per tin	0	7

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S "LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English Lavender, combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.

Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth-wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

"LIME-JUICE AND GLYCERINE"

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.

Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs. as.		Cash. per doz. Rs. as.
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22 8
	A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.	
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22 8
	The cream of Scotch Whiskies.	
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22 8
	Softened and matured by Age.	
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22 8
	Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.	
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22 8
	Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.	
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22 8
	Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.	
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22 8
	Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.	
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22 8
	Of uniform quality at all times.	
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22 8
	The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.	
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22 8
	Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.	
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22 8
	Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.	
	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	
	Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.	
	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	
	Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to give estimates and to undertake the complete installation of the Electric Light with the celebrated "Brush" system of Arc Lamps of 2,000 candle power each or with the Lane Fox incandescent system of lighting.

Special contracts entered into with Municipalities and Corporations, also with Native States.

All applications to be addressed to the MANAGER, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS,
ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case		..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting	„	.. „ 45 and 60
„ ½ „	„	.. „ 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.
POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst th finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is rich, mellow, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23 ; per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY, CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.

Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.

Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.

Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.

Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHUBB'S DEED BOXES.

Japanned Tin.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and two Keys. Outside Measures.

No. 1	13 by 9 by 8½ Inches	..	Rs. 21
„ 2	14½ by 10 by 10 „	..	„ 27
„ 3	16 by 11½ by 11 „	..	„ 32
„ 4	18 by 13 by 13 „	..	„ 38
„ 5	20 by 15 by 15 „	..	„ 42
„ 6	23½ by 17½ by 16 „	..	„ 54

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOOK-SELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Bombay : Meadow-street. Poona : East-street.

NEW CROP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

"CHAHPORE" ESTATE.

WE have received our first batch of New Season Crop of the above VERY CHOICE TEAS. We have only two kinds in original packets, viz., Orange Pekoe, Rc. 1-12 per lb. ; Universal Mixture, Re. 1-4 per lb. We guarantee all our Teas to be of the best quality, and can confidently recommend them to our patrons. Trial orders solicited

BY
B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
Bombay Agents,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT.

MANUFACTURED with utmost care, with perfectly pure water passed through a set of charcoal filters.

SODA-WATER } ÆRATED-WATER }	Re. 0 10 0 per doz.
LEMONADE } GINGERADE } POTASH-WATER }	„ 0 12 0 „
TONIC-WATER } RASPBERRYADE }	„ 0 14 0 „
GINGER-ALE	„ 1 4 0 „

Bottles charged extra.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, two hundred and two SUITS of KHAKEE CLOTHING of the new Regulation pattern, lately made up in different sizes by Messrs. SUCCARAM and Co., Poona, of Cawnpore Khakee Drill No. 7613. Price per Suit Rs. 5-8. Also nine hundred and seventy-nine yards of No. 7613 Khakee Drill, at As. 8 6 a yard.

Any application for purchase to be made to the Quarter-Master, 15th Bombay Native Infantry, Surat.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 23.)
RED SEA.
SHOAL GROUND OFF ZEBAYIR ISLANDS.

THE following Notice has been published by the Hydrographer to the British Admiralty :—

Information has been received from Commander P. Aldrich, H. M.'s Surveying-vessel *Fawn*, dated 8th April 1882, of the existence of two sunken rocks, lying respectively off the north-east and south-east coasts of Jebel Zebáyir, the largest island of the Zebáyir group :—

1. A rock, with a least depth of 5½ fathoms over it, lies 8 cables from the north-east extremity of Jebel Zebáyir, with the following bearings :—

North (Barn) hill, Jebel Zebáyir .. .. S. W. ¼ S.
Northern end of sandy beach, Saba islet .. W. ¾ N.

2. A rock, with a least depth of 4 fathoms over it, lies 1 3-10ths miles from the south-east coast of Jebel Zebáyir, with the following bearings :—

South extreme of Centre Peak island .. W. by S. ½ S.
South hill, Jebel Zebáyir .. .. .. W. by N. ¼ N.

Note.—South-eastward of Jebel Zebáyir and the Centre Peak islands, the soundings are very irregular for a distance of 3 miles.

(The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 4½° Westerly in 1882.)

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 10th June, 1882.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—
Red Sea, sheet 4, No. 8d ; sheet 5, No. 8c.
Index Chart, No. 2523 ; also,
Red Sea Pilot, 1873, pages 15, 29 ; and
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 165.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 24.)
INDIA—WEST COAST.
KARWAR OR SADASHIVGAD.
BREAKING ADRIFT OF KARWAR ROCK BUOY.

INFORMATION has been received from the Port Officer, Karwar, that the buoy marking the Karwar rock (Gudsar sunv.), lying to the W. N. W. of Elephant island, has broken adrift and sunk. It will be impracticable to replace it during the present monsoon.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 13th June, 1882.

This Notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts Nos. 242, 744, 2737, 826, and 827.
„ Sailing directions, West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, page 110.
Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 15 and 15a.
„ „ „ Hydrographic Notice No. 24, page 5.
also
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 396.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited), in Liquidation.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

NOTICE.—Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed by the Liquidators of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, in liquidation, to sell by Public Auction on the premises, WITHOUT RESERVE, on THURSDAY, the 6th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., the following lots :—

Lot A.—Containing about 10,000 square yards, together with date and sundry other trees standing thereon.

Lot B.—Containing about 10,000 square yards, together with date and sundry other trees standing thereon.

Also on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., the following lots :—

Lot C.—Containing about 18,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

Lot D.—Containing about 18,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

Also on MONDAY, the 10th July, 1882, at 4 p.m. :—

Lot E.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

Lot F.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, with trees standing thereon.

Lot G.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, with trees standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sales apply at the office of the Liquidators, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, June 22, 1882. Auctioneers.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Thomas's Rod in India, new edition	15	12
Squire's Companion to the Pharmacopia, new edition, 1882	6	12
New Army Act, 1881, together with Rules of Procedure and Rules for Summary Punishment, 2nd edition, 1882	2	0
Two Men and a Maid, a tale, by Harriett Jay	2	4
Brewer's Reader's Handbook of Allusions, References, Plots, and Stories	4	12
Bimbi, Stories for Children, by Ouida	4	12
Electric Lighting, by Le Comte Th. Du Moncel.	1	8
Sarva-Darsana-Samgraha, or Review of the different Systems of Hindoo Philosophy, by Mahadava Acharya, translated by Cowell and Gough	6	12
Twenty-One Days in India, by Alli Baba, new edition, illustrated	6	12
Monier William's Indian Wisdom, cheap edition	5	0
Terrible Temptation, a Story of the Day, by C. Reade, new edition, illustrated	2	4
The Cloister and the Hearth, a Tale of the Middle Ages, by C. Reade	2	4
Summer Stories for Boys and Girls, by Mrs. Molesworth	3	0
Traits and Travesties, Social and Political, by L. Oliphant	6	12
Kith and Kin, a novel, by Jessi Fothergill	3	12
Prince of Wales's Garden Party and other stories, by Mrs. J. H. Riddell	3	12
Grosvenor Notes, 1882	0	12
Academy Notes, 1882	0	12
Tupper's Dramatic Pieces	3	4
Dorah's Diamonds, a novel, by E. Noble	1	4
Jezebel's Daughter, a novel, by Wilkie Collins	1	4
A Life's Atonement, a novel, by D. C. Murray.	1	4
Best for Her, a novel, by Annie Thomas	1	4
Sir Richard Temple's India in 1880	10	0
Do. do. Men and Events of my Time in India	10	0
Serjeant Ballentine's Reminscences and Experiences, 2 vols.	17	8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"SPEKE HALL" ARRIVED, 21st JUNE, 1882.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 21st June, 1882. Agents.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, at 3-15 p. m. (Bombay time), on FRIDAY, the 30th day of June, 1882, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance-Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1881.
2. To declare a Dividend to the Preferential Shareholders.
3. To sanction the payment of a Dividend to the holders of Ordinary shares.
4. To elect Directors in the room of the present Directors who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the (0), both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 19th June, 1882. Secretaries.

THACKER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

FANCY BOXES OF STATIONERY.

	Rs.	A.
COSMOPOLITAN CABINET, containing 10 quires superfine cream-laid note paper and 200 square envelopes ...per box	5	8
VENETIAN CABINET, containing 5 quires vellum-laid note paper and 100 envelopes, 2 sizes, highly glazed or unglazed surface ...per box	3	0
BASKERVILLE CABINET, containing 5 quires vellum wove note paper and 100 envelopes, 2 sizes, highly glazed or unglazed surface ...per box	3	0
PEARL CABINET, containing 5 quires superfine cream-laid note paper and 100 square envelopes ...per box	2	12
STANDARD STATIONERY CABINET, containing 4 quires standard note paper and 96 square envelopes ...per box	2	0
MAT GRAIN BOX, containing 2½ quires tinted wove note paper and 48 square envelopes, unglazed surface, assorted tints ...per box	1	8
PEARL BOX, containing 2½ quires note paper and 50 envelopes, 2 sizes ...per box	1	12
ALDINE BOX, containing 4 quires thick note paper and 80 envelopes, 2 sizes ...per box	2	0
LINEN GRAIN BOX, containing 2 quires note paper and 50 square envelopes, assorted tints ...per box	1	12
THE NEW "JAPANESQUE" BOX, containing 2 quires complimentary note paper, assorted patterns in gold and silver, &c., and 48 envelopes, 2 sizes ...per box	3	0
THE NEW "JAPANESQUE" BOX, containing 40 sheets note paper and 40 envelopes, 2 sizes, bamboo patterns, in silver, for slighter mourning ...per box	3	0
GRANITE STATIONERY CABINET, containing 4 quires grey note paper and 96 square envelopes ...per box	1	12
GREY OR RED GRANITE BOX, containing 48 sheets post octavo size, grey or red note paper and 48 square envelopes ...per box	0	12
GREY OR RED GRANITE BOX, containing 48 sheets albert size grey or red note paper and 48 envelopes ...per box	0	12
CHROMATIC BOX, containing 40 sheets post octavo size tinted wove or repped note paper and 40 square envelopes, assorted tints ...per box	0	12
ALDINE INITIAL BOX, containing 24 sheets thick cream-laid "Initial" note paper and 24 envelopes, 2 sizes, any letter ...per box	0	12
PINFOLD INITIAL BOX, containing 24 sheets cream-laid "Initial" note paper and 24 envelopes, 2 sizes, any letter ...per box	0	12
TINTED REPPED INITIAL BOX, containing 24 sheets tinted repped "Initial" note paper and 24 square envelopes, assorted tint and any letter ...per box	0	12
LILAC TINTED BOX, containing 30 sheets rose tint "Mourning" note paper and 30 square envelopes ...per box	0	12
UNIVERSAL BOX, containing 30 sheets cream-laid "Mourning" note paper and 30 square envelopes ...per box	0	12
GRANITE BOX, containing 30 sheets grey "Mourning" note paper and 30 square envelopes ...per box	0	12
CALEDONIAN GREY BOX, do. ...per box	0	12
FANCY BOX, containing 10 sheets "Dum Friends" cream laid, embossed hand painted note paper and 10 new shape envelopes ...per box	0	8

THACKER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

United States Consulate.

I AM directed to give public information as to a proposed plan of honoring the memory of the late President Garfield by building a National Hospital in the District of Columbia, to be known for ever as the Garfield Memorial Hospital. The hospital to be open to all needing its aid and ministrations without regard to class, caste, creed or color.

It is thought that the proposed memorial cannot but commend itself to the attention, not only of Americans temporarily abroad, but of all persons of whatever nationality, who abhor assassination, and wish to show their respect for the cause of law and order.

I am directed to make known the fact that I am authorized to receive and forward contributions for the object in question to the Hon'ble James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the Fund. General W. T. Sherman is chairman and the Hon'ble William Windom, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee composed of eminent men throughout the United States of America. I may add that the smallest contributions will be thankfully received, and donors names, nationality, caste or creed will be made known by me to the Honorary Treasurer.

B. F. FARNHAM, United States Consul.
Bombay, 1st June, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are fitted in every style suited to the taste or requirements of purchasers, and can be used by Hand or Treadle at will, while it embodies all the latest improvements and is so simple that a child can work it.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

SEASONED CHEROOTS.—Nobles per 100 Rs. 1-12, mild, free and quite fit for immediate smoke. HOWARD and Co., 30, Meadow-street.

THE members of the Byculla Football Club will have their Usual Weekly Game on the Cooperage Ground, to-day, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

SELLING OFF.—Ladies' Hats, Stylishly Trimmed, Rs. 5-8 to 10-8. Zephyr and Oatmeal Cloths 8 as. a yard French Sateens 10 as. Mrs. Taylor's, 26, Meadow-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for Terms.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street.—Overland Passengers and Travellers can be supplied with every requisite at a moment's notice.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from John Roberts & Co.

JUST unpacked, a beautiful consignment of JAPAN and CHINA CURIOSITIES suitable for presentation.—GLENROY & Co., No. 11, Hummum-street.

WE have just unpacked transparent cloured candles. Public are invited to inspect our consignment before purchasing elsewhere.—BARTON & Co., Church Gate-street.

FOR SALE, a second hand "Tangye's" Horizontal 10-h. p. STEAM ENGINE, complete with pump, &c., and in first class order. Rs. 1,100. RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Bombay.

WANTED, at once, by the advertiser, a good European Mechanic, an engagement as Assistant Engineer in a Mill, Press, or Manufactory. Salary not less than Rs. 160. For references, &c., please address "LONDON," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ORANGE & ANGOSTURA BITTERS.—Prepared from the rind of the Bitter Seville Orange and picked specimens of Angostura Bark, only by B. Phillips and Co. Price Re. 1-12 per pint bottle. 11, Church Gate-street.

JUST unpacked, a sample parcel of real Habana office CIGARS (five minutes) "La Delice," unsurpassed by their quality and exquisiteness. Re. 1 per packet of 20 Cigars.—D. MACROPOLO, 9, Kalbadevi-road ; 32, Meadow-street, and Esplanade (Watson's) Hotel, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The ... Indian Port Act, The Native P... Abkari Act, Periodical Surv... Steam Vessel Survey Ame... Port Trust Act. Price, R... at the *Bombay Gazette* O...

OILMANSTORES ... Send for detailed pri... Street, and 23, Rampart-row...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 21.

THE news to-day regarding the Egyptian difficulty has undoubtedly given rise to a considerable amount of anxiety in business circles, and the possibility of an interruption to Canal traffic has been freely discussed. The general opinion is against the likelihood of any stoppage taking place, and there is no movement apparent in the markets likely to be affected in such event, but there is evidently more disposition to regard the matter as a possibility than was previously the case.

Consols are quoted ⅛ lower again at 100¼, whilst French Rentes are ⅜ higher at 115½. In Rupee Paper there is no change, and Indian Bank shares keep at their previous level.

In the General Produce markets Wheat and Linseed are quiet and unchanged, but Rapeseed is firm and partially 6d. per quarter higher. Coffee and Cocoanut-oil remain unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton market still keeps very firm, Reuter's closing report of yesterday putting the day's sales at 14,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats, whilst an advance of 1-16 is quoted in spot prices for Americans, G. F. Dhollera, and G. F. Oomras. To arrive Americans are 1-16d. up for near and 1-64d. for distant positions, and private advices call Surats 1-32d. better. In New York prices remain unchanged. The receipts are :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Tuesdays' Receipts	4,000	2,800	3,100
Four days' do.	8,000	11,100	11,300

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 51⅝d., a decline of 5-16, but private telegrams are said to give 51¾d. In any case there can be no doubt that a material decline has taken place, and at the opening of business here the effect of this was distinctly evident in a very marked easier tendency. Sellers amongst the Banks generally named a decline of 1-16d., and there were buyers at a reduction of 1-32d. After receipt of the Calcutta telegrams, however, a firmer tone was apparent, and Bank Telegraphic, both ready and forward, was done at yesterday's level. The course of the market in the immediate future depends on what may be done regarding Council drafts in London to-day. Should Government decide to adhere to their limit of 1s. 8d., or in other words practically withdraw from the market altogether as sellers, the effect, no doubt, will be to check the decline for the time being; but any reduction from that level will be accepted as an indication that they are inclined to follow down the market, and rates will be guided by the course of business on this side, which at the moment is all in favour of greater ease. We quote to-day at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand ...1s. 7⅞d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..1s. 7¾d. (ready & forward)
Do. 4 months' sight ..1s. 8 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ..1s. 8 3-32d.
Francs 3 „ „ ..2·12½

On Calcutta we quote demand at 1-16, telegraphic ⅛ premium, 60 days' sight 7-16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues depressed by the aspect of the Egyptian crisis, and there are now sellers of Fours at Rs. 101⅞ and of Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 108¾ for amounts. For small pieces ⅛ to ¼ higher may be quoted.

SHARES generally are quiet and rather lower. Bank of Bombays have declined ¼ per cent., and Colaba Land Rs. 10 per share. In Press Co.'s Berars and Mofussils are Rs. 5, New Indian Rs. 7½ lower. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies are all dull, and in most instances Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 lower. Speculation for the time being, in fact, is at a very low ebb, and it will take a good deal to give anything like life to the market. Money, no doubt, is cheap, and likely to be so for some time at least; but considerable anxiety exists as to the ultimate character of the monsoon, and until this is removed people will be slow to venture largely.

COTTON is firm, and quite an exceptional amount of business has been done for export to-day, considering the season. About 3,000 bales have changed hands, mostly in Faizpore and Nugger descriptions, on the basis of Rs. 195 for strict Fully Good Fair, and Dholleras have also been bought at Rs. 194 for Barely Good. In other kinds prices are nominally unchanged, although good parcels bring rather more money.

WHEAT is firm at previous values. Linseed is in active request, and considerable purchases are reported at as high as Rs. 5-11 per cwt. Rapeseed is also firm at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-5 per cwt. for Guzerat.

FREIGHTS are a shade firmer. For Liverpool 25s. is now asked for weight and 27s. 6d. for measurement, *viâ* Canal, but we have not heard of these rates being paid. A steamer is reported fixed for Antwerp by which 32s. 6d. is being asked, but this is above the market, 30s. being the rate for the Continent.

IMPORTS are quiet all round.

PIECE-GOODS are steady, but the position of Manchester checks business, prices there being as a rule above our currencies. There are buyers, however, and a little giving way on either side would admit of orders being placed.

COALS are firm, with a fair inquiry.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	796¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	870
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	97

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1000
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	505
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	580
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	515
Broach Cotton Gin-					83
ning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	1,120
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	240
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,190
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,800	300p.s.	2,850
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	585
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	575
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	357½
New Indian Press	2,409	125	125	Rs. 15	220
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	235	2,175
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		60	660

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*8
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	825
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	230

* For distribution.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	230
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	738
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30p. s	530
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	755
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	960
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	920
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	700
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	* 50	910
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	545
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	685
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,065
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,075
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,000
handeiah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	890
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	2,025
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	825
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 8	1,330
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	235
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,230
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	820
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	920
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	652½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	317½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,190
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	930
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	615
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	820
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	930

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	00	1,000	1,000	100	415
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	150 / 140
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,600
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association			10	10p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold	42,000			..	99
Mining Co., Limited	5,000	100	5		
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	6
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	30	430
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	12
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100 p.s.	1,125
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	6	..	2¼
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	60
Treacher & Company	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	970
Thacker & Company	1,000	100	100	15	201
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending June 17, 1882.

Open 1,457½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,03,074	0	0
[illegible]	3,40,511	0	0
[illegible]	4,363	0	0
...l Rs.	4,47,948	0	0
...tal Rs.	5,60,845	0	0
[illegible]	1,12,897	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Kenyon, 1,198 tons, Captain T. H. Crotty, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Athabasca, 1,645 tons, Captain J. Rantons, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain T. Fairtlough, sailed yesterday for China, with extra China mail and a general cargo.

THE steamer Bretwalda, 1,913 tons, Captain T. Hunter, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. William H. Johnson and Mr. John Collett.

THE steamer Argosy 1,252 tons, Captain E. Marshall, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Port Said (6th June) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baghdad, 1,272 tons, Captain Doughery, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay (22nd May), via Zanzibar, with a general cargo, and Dr. Sketchley and 37 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, 1,577 tons, Captain D. Campbell, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, two officers, of the Government steamer Serendib, and 17 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 1,737 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. Obbard, a gentleman, Mr. D. Morris, and Mr. Thomas.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, 1,501 tons, Captain J. A. Wilson, arrived in harbaur yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Brown, Mr. G. Spires, Dr. F. Willis, Mr. Oubsidge, and 36 deck.

THE Hall Line steamer Speke Hall, 1,730 tons, Captain W. Brand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. J. Corrs, Mrs. Henneson and infant, Mr. W. Hall, Mr. J. Schole, and Mrs. Grylls.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thibet, 1,671 tons, Captain W. E. Thompson, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Trieste, &c., brought the following cargo :—6 packages ropes, 13 packages colour and paints, 38 packages glassware, 91 cases beads, 34 bales twist, 10 cases medicines, 23 casks wire, 43 packages piecegoods, 2 cases matches, 5 cases cigars, 1 box gold and silver coins, 2 box gold coins, 5 bales silk, 7 boxes specie, 14 cases tobacco, 4 boxes gold, 183 boxes silver bars, 1 case boots, 7 cases umbrellas, 48 cases cochineal, 7cases books, 39 packages wine and spirit, 13 cases provisions, 5 packages ivory, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
21	Speke Hall (s)	Brand	Liverpool, May 27.
	Kerbela (s)	Wilson	Calcutta, May 26.
	Baghdad (s)	Dougherty	Delagoa Bay, May 22.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Rydal Hall (s)	Shaw	Liverpool.
	Athabasca (s)	Ranton	Calcutta.
	Sumatra (s)	Fairtlaugh	China, &c.
	Bretwalda (s)	Hunter	Havre.
	Huzara (s)	Campbell	Calcutta, &c.,

The ship Kenyon, Crotty, to Liverpool, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Abana, to Marseilles.
Steamer Standard, to Antwerp.
Steamer Burmah, to Persian Gulf, &c.
Steamer Cathay, to Trieste, &c.
Ship Lady Dufferin, to Calcutta.
Ship Blairgowrie, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June			
16	Northbrook	Timothy	London, March 8.
	Cilaos	Chauret	Reunion, May 19.
17	Lombardy (s)	Breaze	London, May 10.
	Maharaja (s)	Bullock	Colombo, May 30.
	Revolving Light	Frazer	Liverpool, Feb. 11.
	Evesham Abbey	Carr	Liverpool, Feb. 23.

DEPARTURES.

June 16.—Steamer Africa, Bancoora and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable. Ships Fiery Cross, Brenda and Lady) Ruthven. Schooner Forest King.
June 17.—Steamers Commilla, Nepal, Capella, Malda and Bassein. Ship Dewa Gungadhur. Schooner Earnest.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June		
17	Straits of Dover (s)	North Shields.
	Alsatia (s)	London.
18	Arabia (s)	Calcutta.
	Hastings (s)	Vizagapatam.
19	D. of Buccleuch (s)	Calcutta.
	Asia (s)	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

June		
17	Cascapedia (s)	Calcutta.
	Kilwa (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—5 crates earthenware, H. F. Soores and Co.
Athabasca (s)—250 boxes bar soap, Tyebally Sultanally.
Thibet (s)—9 cases printed books, &c., Thacker and Co; 44 cases black cochineal, Javerchund Goomanch und; 4 cases silver cochineal, Kuberdass Khusaldass; 4 cases medicines, Ruttonjee Jewraj.
Arcot (s)—60 drums saluble phemyle, 5 cases empty bottles and 1 package corks, George Baird and Co; 6 packages glassware, Sultanally Abdoolally; 6 cases glassware, Hajee Sewjee and Ludha Visram; 10 cases confectionery, Jooma Succoor.
Rosetta (s)—21 boxes bar silver (Rs. 72,000), David Sassoon and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—12 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Gwalior (s)—6 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Khedive (s)—6 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Normandy (s)—51 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore (s)—50 cases brandy and 40 cases wine, Volkart Brothers.

FROM LIVORNO.

Singapore (s)—12 cases wine, Inzoli Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—4 cases esssence of peppermint and ginger wine, Surufally Heptoola; 421 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 55 cases assorted liquer, D. D. Shah.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Alexander Yeats—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Rydal Hall (s)—3 bales cotton, Runchordass Lalljee; 50 bales goat hair, Ghella Bharmull.
Hispania (s)—300 cwts myrabolams, Cooverjee Nursee; 753 cwts myrabolams, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, F. Maspitti and Co; 200 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 37 bales cotton, John Marshall; 200 bales cotton, M. D. Cama and Co; 300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 150 bales hemp, Wagjee Dewjee; 600 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Narondass; 22 bales rags, 3 bales jute rope and 51 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee; 19 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers and Co; 94 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 36 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee; 65 bales wool and 65 bales cotton, Becherdass Pragjee.

FOR LONDON.

St. Dunstan (s)—125 cwts gurmalla, Sookdeen Budrinath; 7 bales hides, Nenseybhoy Gagjee; 23 bales hides, Natha Essa; 110 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 27 bales hides, Ruzubally Ally Ruza.

FOR HULL.

Edwin (s)—1,002 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Castle Hill (s)—15,000 cwts poppyseed and 8,463 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Cathay (s)—50 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Helena (s)—4,000½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.
Effective (s)—800 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat (s)—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Singapore (s)—1,799 bales cotton, M. Mackenzie and Co; 300 bales cotton, R. Lupi and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Hispania (s)—1 case carpets, Warden and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Brocadaile (s)—80 cwts wheat, L. Singer and Co; 226 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 304 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Singapore (s)—6 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay (s)—66 bags coffee, the P. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—4 bales carpets, Rubattino S. N. Co; 338 cwts wheat and 602½ cwts mowda seed, F. Sauquet and Co; 3,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,222½ cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.
Cathay (s)—81 bags pepper, the P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Huzara (s)—150 bales cotton, John Marshall.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sumatra (s)—24 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hibibbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sumatra (s)—63¾ cwts funnel seed, Rahimbhoy Tazel.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 20.

Whitaker, Captain, Y. N. Riding, on leave, from R. Pindee.
Dimmock, Surg., on duty, from Hydrabad, Sind.

JUNE 21.

Willis, Surg., on duty, from Ratnagherry.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 20.

Whitaker, Captain, Y. N. Riding, on leave, to England.

JUNE 21.

Fixott, Lieut., Ordce. Dept., from leave, to Kirkee.

ORDERS FOR BRITISH BURMAH.

Mr. G. G. G. Compbell, Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan, is posted to the Hmawhee Div. of the Hanthawaddy Dist. as a temporary measure.

Mr. J. E. Bridges, C.S., Asst. Commr. and Settmt. Officer, is appointed temporarily to the charge of Myoungmya Div. of the Bassein Dist. in addition to his other duties.

Mr. T. C. Mitchell, C.S. Asst. Commr., is appointed to the charge of the Syriam Div. of the Hanthawaddy Dist.

Mr. C. G. Bayne, C.S., Asst. Comr., 4th Grade, is appointed to officiate as Asst. Commr., 3rd Grade, from 6th June 1882, the date upon which he passed the Departmental Examination in Burmese by the Lower Standard.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 17.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. is pleased to confer the privilege of private *entrée* to Govt. House upon Hon. Surgns. to H. E., and also upon the undermentioned gentlemen :—Moorsiadzadah Jehan Kudr Mirza Mohammed Wahid Ali, Bahadur; Shahzadah Muhammad Gurrukh Shah, and the Hon. Rai Kristo Das Pal Bahadur, C.I.E.

Major M. M. Bowie, Dy. Comsr., 3rd Class, in the Central Provs., to be Inspr. Genl. of Police and Prisons in those Provs., vice Lieut.-Col. J. L. Loch, deceased.

H. M. has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. F. Norris, Q.C., barister-at-law, to be a Judgje of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Pontifex.

The services of Surgn.-Major C. E. W. Bensley, lately Civil Surgeon of Nuddea, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr. J. C. Perreau, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 5th Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, 4th Grade, with effect from 28th March during absence on furlough of Mr. W. J. Porter, or until further orders.

Mr. G. M. S. Carter, Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, 5th Grade, vice Mr. J. C. Perreau.

Mr. H. N. K. J. Davies, Inspr. of Police, to officiate as Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, vice Mr. Carter.

The Notification dated 8th May granting three months' privilege leave of absence to Mr. D. Brandis, C.I.E., Inspr. Gen. of Forests to the Govt. of India, on special duty, is cancelled.

Mr. B. A. Rebsch, Sub-Asst. Convr. of Forests in Oudh, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as an Asst. Consvr. of Forests of the 3rd Grade, from 1st June.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bl. S.C., with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Lieut. R. E. S. Taylor, Derbyshire Regt., Offig. Wing Officer, 35th N. I.,—16th Aug. 1880.
Lieut. C. G. R. Thackwell, S. Yorkshire Regt., Offig. Wing Officer, 20th N. I.,—23rd Feb., 1881.
Lieut. H. B. B. Watkis, Rl. Warwickshire Regt., Offig. Wing Officer, 31st N. I.,—22nd April, 1881.
Lieut. G. T. Pickard-Cambridge, Rl. W. Surrey Regt., Offig. Wing Officer, 25th N. I.—15th May, 1881.
Lieut. H. H. Dobbie, Rl. I. Fusiliers, Offig. Wing Officer, 31st N. I.—29th May, 1881.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Gen. has been pleased to make the following appointments on H. E.'s personal staff :—

Lieut. Lord A. F. Compton, 10th Hussars, to be A.-de-C., vice Capt. C. W. Muir. Dated 1st May.
Capt. C. W. Muir, Bl. S. C., to be an Extra A.-de-C., vice Lieut. A. W. Perry, resigned. Dated 1st May.

Brig. Surg. J. Tulloch, M.D., A. M. D., officiated with the temporary rank of Dy. Surg. Genl., Rawalpindi Div., from the 9th July, 1881, vice Dy. Surg.-Gen. A. Smith, M.D., C.B., transferred to the Home Estabt., and pending the appointment of a successor.

The undermentioned Officers of R. E. having been placed at the disposal of the Mily. Dept. by H. E. he C.-in-C. in India, are posted as follows :—

Lieut. F. J. Anderson, as Asst. Engr., 2nd grade.
Lieut. H. Mullaly, as Asst. Engr., 2nd grade.

Sub-Condr. S. Durrell, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade from the 24th Nov., 1881.

No. 4 Mountain Battery, P. F. F.—Lieut. A. Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., 2nd Subn., to be 1st Subn., with effect from the 1st July, 1881, vice Capt. E. C. Wace, R.A., vacated on promotion.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) A. Conolly, Bl. S. C., Comdt. Meywar Bheel Corps, (p. a.) for one year and 61 days.
Surg.-Major R. Lidderdale, M.D., Sanitary Comsr., Bengal, (m. c) for one year.
Hony. Lieut. and Asst. Comry. J. Keane, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, P. W. D., Bengal, (m. c.) for 182 days.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Bengal S. C.—To be Lieut.-Cols.—Major G. G. Young, Major (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) F. Lance, Major (Bt. Lieut.-Col). C. J. Griffiths, and Major E. C. Garstin—13th June; Major A. Pullan, Major C. Case, Major L. Wavell, and Major R. B. Graham,—14th June; and Major J. Fitz-Gerald, 16th June. To be Major—Capt. (Bt. Major) W. V. Ellis, 10th June.

Brevet—To be Cols.—Lieut.-Col. W. Musgrave, Bl. S. C., 11th June; Lieut.-Col. H. St. M. Wynch, Mad. S. C., and Lieut.-Col. C. Jameson, Bo. S. C., 12th June; Lieut.-Col. P. W. Bannerman, Bo. S. C., Lieut.-Col. F. J. T. Ross, Bo.S.C., Lieut.-Col.E.R.C. Wilcox, B.S.C.,Lieut.-Col. W. A. Gillespie, Bo. S. C.; Lieut.-Col. H. R. B. Worsley, Bl. S. C., and Lieut.-Col. R. Griffith, Mad. S. C., 13th June.

Lieut. W. H. Chippindall, R. E., Asst. Engr., 1st grade, is promoted to Exec. Engr., 4th grade, temporary rank, from 31st Dec. 1881.

29th N. I.—Jemadar Mahomed Bux, to be Subadar, vice Dull Sing, invalided; Havildar Bujjur Sing, to be Jemadar, vice Jowahir Sing, invalided; Havildar Azizudin, to be Jemadar, vice Mahomed Bux, promoted, 1st May.

2nd Goorkha Regt.—Havildar Shere Sing Karkee, to be Jemadar, vice Joodhbeer Thappa, invalided, 1st May.

4th Sikh Inf. P. F. F.—Havildar Jowahir Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Wazir Khan, invalided, 1st May.

2nd P. I.—Jamadar Bahshish Singh, to be Subadar, vice Sham Singh, invalided; Havildar Sher Baz, to be Jemadar, vice Bakhshish Singh, promoted,—1st May.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officer to the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India from the dates specified :—

Madras.—To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."—Subadar Major Rungasawmy "Bahadur," 25th N. I., vice pensioned Subadar Major Audapah, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—30th Jan.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."—Subadar Malliappah, 1st N. I., vice pensioned Subadar Mahomed Esop, "Bahadur," deceased, —14th Dec., 1881. Subadar Francis, Q's. O. Sappers and Miners, vice Subadar Major Rungasawmy, "Bahadur," promoted,—30th Jan. Subadar Govindoo, 15th N. I., vice pensioned Subadar Major Shaik Sultan, "Bahadur," deceased,—18th March,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Exec. Engr. 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Suptdg. Engr. in that Prov. during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. H. Wilson, or until further orders.

The services of Mr. R. Warder, Exec. Engr. 4th Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. T. Blanford, Depy. Supdt. Geological Survey, availed himself on the 25th April of the six months' sick leave granted in Notifin. dated the 12th inst.

Consequent on his departure Mr. F. R. Mallet is appointed to officiate as Dy. Supdt. until further orders, and Dr. O. Feistmantel to officiate as Asst. in the 1st Grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Col. C. R. Blair, Bo. Inf., are replaced at he disposal of the Mily. Dept., from 17th June.

Mr. F. T. Hewson, B. C. S., Offg. Pol. Asst., 1st Class, officiated as a Pol. Agent of the 3rd Class from the 29th April to the 24th May or such subsequent date as he was releived of his duties as Offg. Asst. Comsr., Ajmere.

Major R. Bullock, M.S.C., Dy. Comsr. of Amraoti, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Comsr. of the Hyderabad A. D., in addition to his own duties, from 28th March to 5th April.

Subject to the confirmation of H. M.'s Govt., H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. S. Lyon as Acting Consul for Denmark at Bombay.

HIGH COURT—JUNE 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

589-79—H. Bicknell—Icharam Gungadass vs Nundlal Beharilal and others—S. and T. and A. and H.—Part heard.

For further directions.

350-80—In person, a pauper, Crustnabai vs Nanna Crust najee and others—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trikumjee Velljee and others—J. B. and D. P. and G. and M. and E—For conset's reply.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. Company—Craigie, L. and O. and A. and H.—Jehangeer Gustadjee and another, petitioners—Nanu and H., for creditors.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

492-81—Balkrishna and B—Rangrao Raojee vs Sidhi Mahomed Ebrahim Khan—M. H. Khan.
573-79—M. H. Khan—Khanbhoy Peerbhai vs Memon Sulleman Joosub and another—In person.
145-80—Chalk and W.—Dharsey Nanjee and others vs Kesarilal and another—J. B. D., and P. and G. Part heard.
260-81—Tobin and R—Walbai vs Lilbai.
419-81—Prescot and W.—T. F. Punnet vs Ruttonsey Khatao—Muljee and B.
81-82—Hearn C. and L.—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Jumnabai and another—Shapurjee and T.
90-82—Payne and G.—Mahomed Ally Mullick,&c. vs Noor Mahomed Hajee Soomar—Balkrishna and B
91-82—Prescot and W.—Thucker Kessowjee Jadowjee vs Pemavahoo and another—J. B. and D., and H. C. and B.
95-82—Macfarlane and E—Ruttonbai vs Juggonath Deojee and others—J. C. Cama.

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C. MARCKS & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, May 1, 1882.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

ALLBLESS—June 21, at No. 2, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, Dadabhoy Eduljee Allbless, aged 55. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence at 8 o'clock this morning.

LACEY—June 21, at Clifton Lodge, Byculla, Henry R. Lacey, Commissariat Department. The funeral cortege will leave his residence at 4 p. m. (local time). Masonic brethren and friends of the Scottish constitution will kindly accept this invitation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON—June 13, at Nagpur, the wife of J. Y. Davidson, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.
GORDON—June 18, at Mozufferpore, the wife of H. W. Gordon, C. E., of a son.
ROBINSON—June 14, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Lieutenant G. H. Robinson, 1st Goorkha L. I., of a son, who only lived three hours.

MARRIAGE.

MACFARLANE—DASERON—June 15, at Bangalore, William, F., son of the late Rev. John Macfarlane, D.D., of Dalkeith, to Daphne Mathilde Wulff, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Laseron, of Cochin and Ootacamund.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1882.

THE news from Egypt is decidedly discouraging. The slender hope that existed of the Khedive being induced, by the proximity of the allied fleets, to overthrow the dictatorship of Arabi Pasha has been dissipated by the remarkable Ministerial combination now being formed at Alexandria. Even had Arabi not thrown in his lot with the new Ministry, the selection of Ragheb Pasha would of itself have been a suspicious circumstance. Respecting the new Prime Minister, the correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed that "besides being a cripple and suffering from paralysis, Ragheb Pasha is one of the old school, with a very bad reputation, and was the author of the once-famous National financial project; a man of anti-European sentiments, and pledged to destroy Anglo-French influence in Egypt." The same correspondent stated that Ragheb, "if made President of the Council, is believed to have undertaken to get Arabi Pasha to leave the country at once, and Abdalla and Ali Fehmy to retire to their villages;" and added that "the French Consul had been the author of this scheme to settle the difficulty, which has been accepted by the British Consul General." It now appears that these conjectures have not been verified, and Ragheb's undertaking, if it was ever made, has fallen to the ground. We are not much concerned with the physical condition of Ragheb Pasha. Whether he is a cripple or not is relatively unimportant. Nither do we attach very much importance to the rather vague statement that he bears a bad reputation. The value of this accusation depends a good deal on the point of view from which the Egyptian is regarded. His political antecedents, however, establish conclusively that he is hostile to the Anglo-French influence in Egypt. He may act with the National party, but it is much more probable that he is a partisan of the Sultan, and of the worst features of Mussulman rule. We need go no further back than the closing days of the reign of Ismail Pasha to ascertain the ideas of the new Minister. In the spring of 1879, Ragheb Pasha was made Minister of Finance in the Ministry of Sherif Pasha, which came into power on the summary dismissal of the administration of which Prince Tewfik was the nominal head, and Sir Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières the ruling members. The appointment of this Ministry was a final attempt on the part of Ismail Pasha to rid himself of the Anglo-French control. It failed, as everybody knows, and the career of reaction was cut short by the deposition of the Khedive.

We are only concerned now with the principal acts of Ragheb Pasha. The financial plan of which the Finance Minister was said to be the author will not be forgotten. One of its leading features was that the Domain lands of the Khedive, which had been hypothecated to the bondholders, should be removed from the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal to which the Khedive had bound himself to refer them. The object of this breach of faith was to defeat certain judgments which the International Tribunals were certain to give against the Khedive. It is very probable indeed that then, as now, England and France would have been prevented by their mutual jealousies from taking active measures against this scandalous fraud. As it happened, Prince Bismarck interposed with a vigorous protest against the arbitrary decrees of the Khedive. "In the face of a measure," wrote Count Munster to Lord Salisbury, "by which the Egyptian Government directly, and in the most reckless manner, violates international agreements to which the German Empire was a party, and in the accomplishment of which the Imperial Government took an active share, that Government feels itself bound to decide, without delay, on the steps necessary for the defence of the sorely endangered authority of the Reform Courts, as well as of the rights and interests of the subjects of the Empire, and to take a firm stand in opposition to the arbitrary proceedings of the Viceroy." To this protest all the Powers adhered, and a month later Lord Salisbury instructed Mr. Lascelles "to represent officially to the Khedive that he will do wisely to abdicate in favour of his son Tewfik Pasha." But the elaboration of a grand scheme of fraudulently evading the claims of the public creditors was not the only evidence of the animosity of Ragheb Pasha towards European influence. He went so far as to suppress the new postage stamps which had then been brought into use, on the ground that they had been executed by the accursed "nasara" (Christians). More significant still, he was the man who drove Gordon Pasha out of the service of Egypt. General Gordon was then Governor of the Soudan. Ragheb incontinently demanded that £100,000 should be withdrawn from the finances of the Soudan and sent to Cairo. Gordon Pasha protested, whereupon the Ministry cut down his powers, and the ablest man in the service of the Khedive resigned his office.

The composition of the new Egyptian Ministry gives a remarkable significance to the declaration of Assym Pasha, the Turkish Foreign Minister, in rejecting the Conference. In the telegram published yesterday, Assym informed the Ambassadors of the Great Powers that "the Egyptian question had been settled by a compromise effected between the Khedive, Arabi Pasha, and Dervish Pasha." This compromise has eventuated in the formation of the Ragheb-Arabi Ministry, and means that Mussulman feeling has united Egyptian and Turk against the European Powers. For all purposes the Khedive, the Sultan, and Arabi Pasha are now one, and Mr. Gladstone's project of making the Sultan "useful as an intermediary has signally come to grief. Dervish and the Khedive have utilised their flight to Alexandria to make terms with Arabi. The bargain has been struck on the basis of Pan-Islamism, and the diplomacy of the Kaliph has triumphed all along the line. The difficulties of the Powers are enormously increased by the "compromise of Alexandria." The supposition that Ragheb Pasha was suggested as a Minister, at any time, by the French Consul does not appear to have had any foundation. On the other hand, there are indications that his appointment did not issue from any suggestion on the part of Germany. It is very likely, as was reported, that Prince Bismarck advised the Khedive when he got to Alexandria to form a new Ministry. But even supposing the German Chancellor wished Arabi to remain master of the situation (as the fact of the new Ministry being composed of his adherents shows that he does) without being actually Prime Minister, it is hardly probable that he would have recommended as a figurehead a man who is certain to arouse the susceptibilities of the Powers, and against whose policy he so energetically protested three years ago. If he had desired to set France and England by the ears, the simplest way was to support Arabi Pasha; and if, on the contrary, he wished merely to foil their intervention and subject them to a smart rebuff, his policy would have been to secure the nomination of some feeble-minded pasha of moderate opinions (of whom there are several) to cover the rule of Arabi. Whether we have to go behind the Sultan and his able Commissioner for an explation of the compromise or not, it matters little now to inquire. The alliance between Abdul Hamid and his vassals inaugurates a new phase of the Egyptian question, and England and France must "recast their policy," to quote Mr. Gladstone's phrase, or back out of the matter altogether.

THE case of the officers of the Indian Cavalry regiments appears a very hard one, and that of the officers of the Bombay Cavalry particularly hard. On referring to the last Bombay Army List, and turning to the general list of officers of the Bombay Cavalry according to regimental seniority, we find the block in their promotion apparently hopeless. Let us take the case of Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Currie, who is second on the list of captains, and who has therefore still one officer between himself and a substantive majority. Captain Currie entered the Army on the 4th March, 1856, and having elected to remain a cavalry officer, pure and simple, he finds himself, after more than twenty-six years, still a captain on the cavalry list, and drawing captain's pay, while at the same time he is a brevet lieutenant-colonel in the Army by sheer length of service. That an officer should be only captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel after twenty-six years is a hard enough fact in itself, but it also carries with it a severe prospective penalty. No officer can succeed to the off-reckonings until he has been twelve years a substantive lieutenant-colonel. Now, how can an officer who is only a captain at twenty-six years' service, and who, as far as one can see, might well be another twenty years before becoming a lieutenant-colonel, ever expect to qualify for off-reckonings? He could never have done it under any circumstances, and the recent order about officers retiring at the age of fifty-five will effectually put an end to any faint hope the most sanguine cavalry officer might have entertained on the subject. One more instance will suffice to show how dreadfully slow is cavalry promotion in this Presidency. The junior officer on the cavalry list entered the Army on the 11th February, 1858. He therefore became a major by brevet on the 11th February, 1878, that is to say, on completion of twenty years' service; but the fact remains that now, after serving for more than twenty-four years, this officer finds himself really junior captain on the cavalry list, with five officers between him and a majority. Compare this state of things, which is simply deplorable, with the good fortune of those infantry officers who remained local, and who having become substantive lieutenant-colonels in about fifteen years' service, will be able to retire on the off-reckonings after twenty-seven years' service; or in other words, they will receive the full rewards of the Indian Army, in the way of pay, position, and pension, before their contemporaries in the cavalry branch have become substantive majors. We need not say more to show what urgent need there is for Government to devise a scheme to accelerate the promotion of these officers; and yet when Lord Hartington was recently appealed to in the House of Commons, it cannot be said that his reply was very encouraging. While admitting the necessity of action in the matter, and announcing that he was prepared to adopt any suggestions of the Government of India to advance the interests of cavalry officers, Lord Hartington distinctly affirmed that they had only themselves to thank for the dilemma they found themselves in. Why did they not go into the Staff Corps, like the rest of the Indian Army, was the burden of His Lordship's remarks? Had they done this, their promotion would have gone on steadily and surely. Why did they cling to their own branch of the service, and then make such an outcry because certain disadvantages have been the result of their choice? To this reasoning the cavalry officers naturally enough reply that they preferred remaining members of their own service—and the Indian Cavalry has won itself a name all over the world—to allowing themselves to be merged in a miscellaneous arrangement like the Staff Corps. In other words, they clung to the regiments of which they were proud, and declined to give up their distinctive position as Indian Cavalry officers. Surely these are feelings that do credit to any body of officers, and it is hard that their pride in their profession, and their *esprit de corps*, should have entailed such a severe penalty in retarded promotion. We trust that the orders restoring Indian Cavalry officers to their fair and proper amount of substantive rank, and corresponding pay, will speedily appear. It is not possible in their case to compensate them for the past, but it is in the power of the Secretary of State for India to render their future satisfactory.

THE outbreak of a civil war in Zululand will not surprise people who have been observing the news from that quarter of late. The division of the country amongst some thirteen petty chiefs according to Sir Garnet Wolseley's plan, proved very unsatisfactory. There was no common authority to enforce harmony amongst the chiefs. The British Resident was powerless, for he had no troops; his personal escort was scarcely sufficient to ensure his personal safety, and his advice under the circumstances was never much attended to. The chiefs themselves clamoured for a King, who of course they meant should be Cetewayo. The Government gave them John Dunn, who was one of the baker's dozen, for a master. This arrangement was not likely to prove successful, as we pointed out at the time. The moment Dunn strained his influence as a chief to enforce his authority as a king, the Thanes flew from him. They forgot that he was a polygamist, and remembered that he was a Christian and an alien. He imposed a tax on every house for the expenses of his administration, and he endeavoured to organise an armed police; then trouble began. At the end of April a great Zulu deputation consisting of 646 chiefs and heads of families set out for Natal to see Sir Henry Bulwer and ask for the restoration of Cetewayo. The members of the deputation had each two or three attendants, so that the party numbered some 2,000 all told. As a guarantee of good faith they left their assegais and their clubs at home, and only set out with a walking-stick apiece. Nevertheless the Natal papers raised a great outcry, asserting their fears lest the colony should be laid waste. A point of etiquette prevented the ambassadors being received by the Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Garnet Wolseley had laid down a rule that all communications to the Government should be sent through the Resident. The deputation was ordered therefore to return whence it came, and make known the wishes of the Zulus to the proper official. His Majesty King Dunn appears to have been very indignant at the ungrateful conduct of his subjects, and he represented that the whole movement was got up by Cetewayo's family, and that the deputation consisted of the ex-King's personal adherents. But it appears that twenty-two chiefs and heads of families had set out from Dunn's own district, and there is no doubt that the movement in favour of the restoration of Cetewayo was a general one. The refusal to allow the latter to go to England has, no doubt, precipitated matters by dissipating the expectation that the Home Government would order his reinstatement when he had the opportunity of explaining matters in Downing-street. Anyhow the Zulus are now indulging in a civil war, the brother of Cetewayo—he formed one of the deputation to Sir Henry Bulwer—having defeated "several other chiefs" who are, no doubt, disposed to acquiesce in the reign of John Dunn. It is a vexatious little difficulty, "beneath a soldier's heeding," and it is to be hoped that either John Dunn or Dabulomanzi will speedily prove the stronger and give peace to Zululand. For the British Government to send an army to enforce John Dunn's regal authority over his recalcitrant subjects would be too absurd. As long as the British Resident can keep from being killed the quarrel will not concern the Imperial Government.

ALTHOUGH it involves to us the loss of one of our best lawyers, we are gratified to learn that Mr. Justice Pigot has been confirmed in his seat on the Bench of the Calcutta High Court. We believe that no official intimation was given to Mr. Pigot at the time he went over that his appointment would be more than temporary. We ventured to state, however, that Mr. Pigot would not return to us, and while with great reason we regret his departure, we congratulate him heartily on his elevation.

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

I SEND you a summary of a paper that is to be read at a meeting of the United Service Institution on the 21st. inst., the Honourable Mr. Gibbs, Member of the Viceregal Legislative Council, in the chair. The lecturer is Veterinary Surgeon R. Poyser, of the Carabineers, who bears a high reputation in the profession. Mr. Poyser begins with some general remarks on legitimate vivisection, observing that English veterinary surgeons were, happily, free from the reproach of cruelty in vivisection, to which so many of their Continental brethren were justly subject. He draws a distinction between the indefensible practices of vivisection, and the pathological experiments on living animals which enabled Pasteur to discover the nature of the terrible disease known as anthrax, or, in this country, Ludhiana fever. These experiments on living animals had been in the highest degree beneficent, inasmuch as their results have enabled practitioners to prevent disease by a system of what is called inoculation; yet this beneficent kind of vivisection has been condemned by people who run to the opposite extreme in their protest against cruelty. Passing on to the consideration of the more obvious and harsh forms of cruelty to animals, Mr. Poyser says that probably not one European in a thousand is aware of the nature and extent of the agency for the prevention of such cruelty which existed India. The Calcutta Society was founded in 1861, and is under the Viceroy's patronage. The Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been extended to places in ten districts of Bengal, the city and suburbs of Calcutta. Enactments of a similar nature to the Act already named have been extended to about twenty-nine towns in Bengal, and to upwards of two hundred in the North-West Provinces, Central India, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Oudh, the Punjab, and British India. Again, Bombay possesses a society formed in 1874, with a branch at Kurrachee started in 1878, under the patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor. During 1877 societies were established at Madras and Bangalore; and branches of the Bombay society are being established at Ahmedabad and Surat, in a great measure through the exertions of native gentlemen. The means used by the above societies, in order to prevent and punish cruelty are :—(1) the agency of paid European officers whose duty it is to watch, caution, and, if necessary, prosecute; (2) the distribution of printed papers in the vernacular languages of the country, explaining the law, and giving useful hints regarding the proper treatment of animals; (3) the circulation of papers in English among the European community and the educated classes of natives; (4) inviting information from various portions of India regarding the treatment of animals in health or disease; (5) the introduction into vernacular schools of tracts on the treatment of animals. Mr. Poyser next treats of the results attained by the above agencies. In 1881 the Calcutta Society's prosecutions numbered 3,887; there were 3,780 persons convicted; there were 118 warned and discharged; there were 1,123 equine animals subjected to cruelty, 3,224 bovine animals, 2 porcine, and 935 under the head of wild birds and poultry. The Bombay Society's operations in the year previous to the foregoing were 1,420 prosecutions; it was found that 263 equine animals were subjected to cruelty, and 1,157 bovine; there were 1,577 animals relieved by the Society's influence; 55 persons were warned by the magistrate, 99 by the Society's agents; 36 private individuals were prosecuted; and 24 notices were served on the Municipality. Out of 9,000 bullocks employed in Bombay, 1,157 were the subjects of prosecutions; a very high percentage. The Kurrachee branch of the Bombay Society procured 571 convictions in the years 1878-81. Eight hundred animals were relieved by the prosecutions: these included horses, ponies, donkeys, bullocks, and camels. Hundreds of animals in an unfit state for labour are temporarily put out of work on the Society's representations. Many are sent to the Cutch Bhooj grazing grounds. Mr. Poyser next gives an interesting account of the Bombay establishment known as the Pinjrapole, which was established in 1834 as an asylum for sick, disabled, and stray animals, of which it sometimes contains as many as three thousand. This institution, as you know, was founded and endowed by the natives for the protection of the dogs and other animals which would otherwise have been exterminated by the company's officers. On the 18th May of the present year there were 3,363 animals in the Pinjrapole. Besides bullocks, cows, horses, dogs, and poultry, there were 4 hares, 4 parrots, 5 geese, 7 partridges, and 2 porcupines! The Pinjrapole, though a cruelty prevention society, was itself interviewed, and remonstrated with, by the English Society! The Pinjrapole is itself an engine of cruelty—unintentional no doubt, but none the less real to its victims. But this is just what we might expect. The inspiration of the Pinjrapole is not so much benevolence as superstition. It never occurs to the native managers of the place that in certain cases the greatest kindness which one can render to a sick or disabled animal is to put it to death. The English Society has pointed out the serious defects in the Pinjrapole buildings, in the cages, the hospitals, the methods for securing and confining animals. The sanitation is bad, the treatment in disease improper. Money and care were wasted upon animals which were quite recovered and fit for work. Birds were boxed up in a most cruel manner. This institution, if thoroughly reformed, would prove extremely useful. Its income is very considerable—amounting to a lakh a year. The lecturer next proceeds to give an account of the existing law on the subject of cruelty to animals. Most of the prosecutions, he said, are instituted under the first five sections of the Act of 1869. The second section states that every person who shall cruelly and wantonly beat, ill-treat, abuse, torture, overload, overdrive, or cause to be beaten, &c., shall be liable to a fine which may extend to Rs. 100. Making birds or beasts to fight, baiting any animal, or aiding and abetting in such practices, are liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees. A fine up to a hundred rupees may be inflicted on persons who permit the animals which they own to go about the thoroughfares in a diseased or disabled condition. Similiar fines may be inflicted upon persons who work animals which are suffering from sores or other serious infirmities. From inquiries made, says Mr. Poyser, "I glean that the exercise of this legal power has not been carried out extensively." Another Act of 1869 empowers police officers to arrest without warrant any persons committing, in their view, any offence against the aforesaid Act. The general Police Act No. V., which has been extended to over two hundred places in Bengal and Upper India renders liable to arrest without warrant, to a fine of Rs. 50, or imprisonment, any person who wantonly or cruelly beats, tortures, or abuses any animal. The Stage Carriage Act No. XVI. of 1861 continues in force, section eleven declaring that any person who shall cruelly beat, ill-treat, overdrive, &c., "any horse employed in the drawing, or harnessed to, any stage carriage, any horse which, from sickness, age, wounds, or other cause, is unfit to be driven in such stage carriage, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees." The Germans have two pledges, one for adults, the other for children, with reference to the treatment of animals. The second is worth quoting: "We the undersigned children enter the great German Covenant for the Protection of Animals, and pledge ourselves by our signatures never in our lives to illuse any animal, great or small, and also, wherever and however we can, to prevent others from doing so." Mr. Poyser says that English travellers, by dak gharry, for example, are directly responsible in many ways for the infliction of great cruelty on horses and ponies. The lecturer next enumerates a long list of the kinds of cruelty to which animals are subjected every day before our eyes, but which few ever notice. He condemns the present common use of the bearing-rain. He also denounces the brutal and stupid sports with which native chiefs and others amuse themselves and their visitors.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

THE attendance at the concert given yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall, in aid of the building fund of the new Cathedral High School on the Esplanade, was more encouraging than might have been anticipated at this season of the year, when all who can get away from Bombay are enjoying the more bracing climate of the Deccan. The hall was well filled. The programme, the sale of which at four annas a copy must have added something to the proceeds of the tickets, contained a dozen items, all well chosen—an organ solo, a violin solo, a piano solo, and nine songs. Mr. Mant and Mr. Johnston presided at the piano. The organ solo (Offertoire in G.) was well executed by Mr. Johnston. The violin solo (Romanze) was given in good style by Herr Schmuck—Miss Schmuck assisting at the piano. In the piano solo (Polonaise in A.) Miss Schmuck was deservedly encored, and acknowledged the plaudits of the audience by playing another piece, which was equally well appreciated. Mrs. Adams sang "Who knows?" and "Rory of the Glen." Mrs. Turton gave "The Old Harpsichord" and was encored, when she sang "When Sparrows Build." Mr. Dixon's singing of the "Dream of the Sacristan" and "The Kerry Dance" was much applauded. The song of "The Postilion" was given by Mr. J. C. R. Johnston, and "The Midshipmite" and "The Village Blacksmith" by Mr. Hebditch.

TAKING ADVANTAGE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—A Shravak named M—— has a grocer's shop near Paidhuni. He thinks it a heinous crime to allow any insect or animal to be killed. A few mischievous Parsee lads take advantage of his superstitious zeal, and extort money from him, and make great fun of him. Whenever they want money to buy a nice breakfast or a bottle of brandy with, they catch a rat, a chamelion, or a spider, or any small insect, and holding it in their hands, go to old M——, and begin to shout for him. When the old man comes out, they show him the insect and threaten that they will kill it, if he does not give them *chirimeri*. The response always begins with :—"*Aré! ré ré! chhoroo! nahi marta! Mara bap, ku tamone kaibi apse!*"—("Oh, pity, pity, pity! my dear lads, I shall give you something!")—Then follows the negotiation. Two annas, four annas, eight annas, a rupee, and so forth, till the young scamps have a sum sufficient to make merry with. The insect or animal is then handed over to the old man for the ransom fixed. It is next the great pleasure and duty of the old Shravak to walk to the nearest temple with his prize, and to leave it there in a convenient hole. No complaint will ever be lodged against the lads, as the old man takes their offence very lightly.

THE KHOND RISING.

CAMP NANDAL, June 8.

As we approach nearer the Kalahandi border, which we cross to-morrow at Doongea Manda, more authentic information reaches us of the rising in that State. The attack on Bhawani Pabna itself, the massacre of 300 or 400 persons including the tehsildar, and the looting of the treasury there—all seem to be, if not quite erroneous, at any rate greatly exaggerated. The place was threatened by some 700 or 800 Khonds, but the knowledge that there were some 50 police there, and a gun in position, that the females had been removed to the Rani's palace, and a stubborn resistance might be expected, caused more cautious counsels to prevail, and the Khonds drew off and contented themselves with killing a few stragglers near the place and threatening many more. Altogether, up to latest advices, I learn that some 200 of the Kulta or *non*-Khond class have been killed or made away with. Several women have, it is said, been ill-used, and in some instances infants have been ruthlessly butchered before their mothers' eyes. Male children especially have been slaughtered, but it seems women and girls have been generally preserved alive.

The Superintendent and officers with him have executed some 25 persons convicted of participation in these horrible atrocities, and upwards of 200 are now in jail waiting trial. It is unfair that so much work and anxiety should be laid on one officer, and it is a good thing that two more are now on their way to the scene, to aid Mr. Berry in his arduous and most responsible duty.

News reaches us that a search made among the property of the State prisoners in Raipur, discovered at immense deal of correspondence with the Kalahandi authorities (native) and a number of blank *perwanahs*, duly signed and sealed by the Rani, only requiring to be filled up by the men in whose hands they were; also money in fair quantity for men who had previously reported themselves to be penniless.

CAMP GOLAMUNDAH, June 9.

The struggles of our bullocks this morning in the abominable black soil of this country reminded me of the scheme Government started, after the Afghan campaign was over, of establishing mule-breeding establishments all over the country to provided mules for transport purposes of troops ordered to move, as we are doing, on emergent service through a country where roads are imaginary and bridges unknown. As regards these provinces, it was reriously considered whether Pachmarhi would not afford an excellent position for establishing such a farm or stud. The matter was reported on at considerable length by the then Assistant Commissioner there, and the Superintendent of Breeding Operations was, I believe, so far inclined to consider the report favourably that he proposed visiting the place and consulting with the civil authorities. His visit, I know, was twice postponed, and I do not think it ever came off at all. I do not hesitate to say that on this present expedition, had a number of mules been available for our things, not only should we be travelling nearly twice as far as every day and in much more comfort, but each officer and man would have brought about one-third of the things he has brought, and which—there being no scarcity of carts nor any particular restriction placed on amount of personal baggage—there was every temptation for him to bring. If a man knows his means of carriage is to be limited, he soon manages to cut his requirements to proper limits. At present we are trvelling like civil officers on their cold weather tour, and our train of carts is double what it should be, and the trouble of getting them all along together proportionately great. The gist of this my argument is, that mules should be supplied to every regiment, and depôts be kept up for extra ones, to be drawn from them when required.

We are now in Khond country, and we have already collected 39 prisoners fleeing from justice, but offering no offence to us personally now.—*Pioneer*.

WRECK AT TELLICHERRY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Mail* from Tellicherry, 16th June :—On the afternoon of Saturday last, nearly the whole of Tellicherry were gathered on the beach as spectators only (for actors the elements would not allow us to be) of one of those real dramas of life, which have so often, owing to the quenchless thirst for gain, buried many a brave British seaman in a watery grave. A fine sailing ship, the Alice, which had been lying off this port since the commencement of the monsoon, had, during one of the sudden monsoon squalls, snapped her last cable, and was endeavouring to make for the open sea, in the teeth of a monsoon gale, and whilst a tremendous sea was running. She battled bravely with the winds and waves, but her efforts were fruitless, as ever and anon a huge breaker would strike her, hiding the ship from our view in a cloud of spray and foam, and each time driving her further in shore. The sight from the beach was indeed an exciting one, and we watched it with breathless interest. Unfortunately we could render no assistance, as an ordinary boat would not have lived two minutes in the waves that were then breaking with irresistible force upon the shore. The ship was now gradually drifting on shore, but was at the same time being carried some distance further down the coast by the tide. All at once she turned her head round, and made straight for the shore. The Captain evidently knew that this was the only means of saving the lives of his crew, and his ship's cargo. She struck the shore as far as we could then ascertain at Mahé, in French territory, about five miles from Tellicherry. We at once made up our minds to start for the scene of the wreck. A horse and trap were soon procured, and we started for Mahé. It was pouring in torrents, and blowing big guns. We arrived at Mahé shortly before dusk, and found that the Alice had providentially run aground on a sandy beach, just beyond the Governor's, or Chief's, house. Had she struck a little further north, she would have gone to pieces on a mass of rocks. As it was, she had stranded within forty yards of the shore, and was struck hard and fast in the sand. I was rather amused at a remark made by one of the inhabitants of Mahé, who said to me on the beach opposite the wreck "*pas de pierres ici, Monsieur*." I thought this might be aptly translated, "no pier here." In fact a friend of mine who was standing by me at the time, thought that this was meant, but then he suddenly recollected the meaning of the word, and we had a laguh over the joke. We found that the crew were still on board the ship, but that the Captain had gone into Tellicherry. This wreck will be another of those many lessons that the owners of ships have had not to send vessels to the Malabar Coast, or allow them to remain on the coast, during the monsoon. I learn on good authority that Government are about to move in the matter, and it is to be hoped that they will do something to prevent this risk being run. The Captain has given up all hopes of saving his ship, in fact he has abandoned her and handed her over to the French Government, who are landing the cargo, very little of which is damaged. It is valued at four lakhs of rupees.

MR. STREETER,
NEW BOND ST., LONDON
AND
COLOMBO, CEYLON
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANT,
IMPORTER OF PRECIOUS STONES,
GOLDSMITH
AND
JEWELLER.

DIAMONDS,
SAPPHIRES,
CAT'S-EYES,
OPALS,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
PEARLS.

NOTE.—The business now conducted by Mr. STREETER is the same as formerly carried on by Mr. HARRY EMANUEL and EMANUEL BROS., of Bevis Marks.

Mr. STREETER'S Collection of Rough and Cut Stones always on view.

FINE GEMS PURCHASED FOR CASH.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 21, 4·40 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d. received in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 20 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51⅞d. per ounce; market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 84¾; Four-and-a-half ditto, 90½.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

POONA, JUNE 21.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to-day, the Hon. Mr. Ashburner moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act. The amended Act is to empower the Government to make rules regarding the collection and possession of mhowra flowers. The hope has not been realised that the authorities could do without rules to regulate the traffic. Mhowra smuggling is very prevalent, and the police constantly come in collision with smugglers. The subject has become serious, both in regard to the loss of revenue and the demoralisation of the people. Mr. Ashburner argued that mhowra was not an important article of food, any more than blackberries were in England.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik opposed the Bill, on the ground that mhowra was an extensive article of food among the very poor classes who are living from hand to mouth. The Act would have a tendency to increase the consumption of harmful liquors, and decrease that of harmless liquors, such as that obtained from mhowra. The Legislature ought, as far as possible, to refrain from dealing with ordinary articles of food.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy said that unless it was a case of urgent necessity the measure was calculated to interfere with the freedom of trade and should not be resorted to. There was great reason to fear that the manufacture and sale of spirits were overtaxed, and lawlessness was greatly due to these restrictions, which might cause much oppression to the ryots.

The Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay was unable to support the Bill. The Act would affect the very poorest class. A relaxation of the laws now in force was loudly called for. The Bill seemed framed with the one object of increasing the revenue; and it was possible to be too zealous in that direction. Bringing extra rupees into the treasury would be dearly purchased if the money was extracted from the pockets of the poor ryots. He urged that an inquiry should be made, not only from officials, but native gentlemen; and they would be told that the Abkari laws were oppressive.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sassoon asked some questions as to the extent of illicit distillation and lawlessness.

The Hon'ble Hari Deshmukh opposed the Act, as the restrictions would press hardly on the poor. Mhowra flowers are used as food for men and cattle, and also as medicine. There were many other materials from which liquor was made. Why should mhowra be restricted?

The Governor said he could not help having sympathy with the class on which such taxation bore, but the policy of modern legislation, which the Government of India recognised, was to tax necessaries as little as possible. The tax on salt had been reduced, and he hoped to see it still lighter. It would be a happy thing if we could do without it altogether; but a tax on spirits had been recognised everywhere as highly legitimate, as raising money for public purposes and checking demoralising habits. An increase in taxation on spirits always diminished their use.

The Bill was read a first time.

The Governor saying he would not be justified in suspending the standing orders, the Council will meet again to consider the Bill on Wednesday.

RAILWAY THROUGH THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

It is stated that the Government of India have sent to the Secretary of State, with a recommendation that it be accepted, a proposal coming through Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co. for the construction of a railway across the Central Provinces to bring Calcutta in closer communication with Bombay.

The Secretary of State has just informed the Government of India that he has concluded arrangements to make over the construction of the Patna branch of the railway to private capitalists. They are believed to be the Messrs. Rothschild. The work is to be undertaken without guarantee of any kind.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

CIVIL WAR IN ZULULAND.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Latest advices from the Cape state that civil war has broken out in Zululand, where Dabuko (Cetewayo's brother) has attacked and defeated several other chiefs.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.
THE COMING CONFERENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that the first sitting of the Conference at Constantinople would take place next Thursday, without the concurrence of Turkey.

THE NEW EGYPTIAN MINISTRY.

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 20.

The members of the new Ministry formed by Ragheb Pasha are all adherents of Arabi.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the British Government will ultimately require full satisfaction for the outrages committed on British subjects in the late outbreak at Alexandria.

Sir Charles said that the British Government attaches vital importance to its interests in the Suez Canal, but that it was impossible at present to make any statement in reference thereto.

In reply to further questions, Sir Charles said that Sir Edward Malet was no party to the formation of the new Egyptian Ministry by Ragheb Pasha.

WRECK OF A STEAMER.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The s.s. Sunrise, homeward bound from Bombay to Antwerp, has struck on a rock and become a total wreck off Finisterre.

The crew have been saved.

MR. PIGOT'S APPOINTMENT.

Mr. J. Q. Pigot, late of the Bombay Bar, has been appointed Puisne Judge of the High Court at Calcutta.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CLOSURE

LONDON, JUNE 21.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone made a statement concerning the Parliamentary Procedure Bill, which the Right Hon'ble gentleman said cannot be delayed until next year.

This is understood as indicating an autumn session of Parliament.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JUNE 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, JUNE 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kaieteur, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 19th inst.

COLOMBO, JUNE 21.

Extra mail-steamer Mirzapore, from London, arrived yesterday.

Mail-steamer Nizam, from Aden, arrived.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16

The Manchester market has been firm with hardening tendency, which restricts business.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84⅜
4½ per cent. do.	90⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes	115⅛
Bar Silver	51⅝

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

MADRAS, JUNE 21.

Singapore-Batavia cable interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

At 10 p.m	81·1°

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

6 a.m.	80·0
10 a.m.	84·7
2 p.m.	88·7
4 p.m.	84·3

THE steamer Sunrise, which Reuter informs us has been wrecked off Cape Finisterre on her voyage from Bombay to Antwerp, was a vessel of 1,385 tons and 300 horse power. She was built by Messrs. Richardson and Duck, Stockton, for Messrs. Cannell, Woolf, and Haig, of Hull, this year, and was classed 100 A 1. in Lloyd's Register. This was her first voyage. She was loaded at Bombay for Antwerp by Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., with a cargo of wheat and seeds.

WITH reference to the important undertaking (respecting which our Calcutta correspondent sends us a telegram, published above) of constructing the railway from Nagpore, the capital of the Central Provinces, to Seetarampore on the East Indian line, the *Pioneer* hears that the great Liverpool firm with which Mr. Rathbone, M.P., is connected, are willing to finance this enterprise without further concessions from Government in the nature of a guarantee than will cover the interest of the money invested during the construction of the line. In return for this they are willing to give Government half the ultimate profits of the line, over 5 per cent. Our contemporary regards this as "a respectable offer, which is an honest, unequivocal manifestation of private enterprise. Roughly, say, Government might actually have to pay four per cent. for four years on an average of 2½ millions: that would be £100,000, a sum which it would be well worth while to give for the sake of having the railway made, while it is even highly probable that it would be ultimately recouped out of the excess half-profits."

WE are glad to see that the cholera outbreak in Calcutta shows marked signs of abatement. The number of cholera deaths during the week ended on the 10th June was 75, as compared to 115 for the preceding week. The general death-rate, too, had fallen from 34·8 to 27·1 per thousand of the population per annum.

THE newly-appointed Bishop of Rangoon, the Right Rev. Dr. Strachan, was to leave Madras for his diocese yesterday, by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Asia.

THE Bishop of Calcutta is expected at Mussoorie at the end of July, or the beginning of August, and will probably remain there for two months.

SENHOR LORENA, the Treasurer General of Goa, who was recently in Bombay, is reported by the Goa papers to have received from the British Government a sum of Rs. 60,000 as compensation for the loss sustained by the Goa treasury on the abolition of the Customs duties.

GENERAL HARDINGE has found it necessary to issue an order impressing upon commanding officers of corps the necessity for their exercising more caution in the selection of men for the unattached list. His Excellency says that none but the most trustworthy, of strictly sober habits, should be selected for these responsible positions.

IT has been decided that officers of the Indian Medical Service who served in the field during the second phase of the Afghan campaign and received batta according to the rate for lieutenants, are entitled to the difference between this and the rate granted to captains.

THE rains seem to have fairly set in now in the Central Provinces, and reports from the troops marching to Kalahandi tell of great difficulties and troubles from *nullahs* and rivers. The road from Raipur to Sambulpore is altogether unmade and unbridged, and though fair enough in the dry season, is hardly passable now.

THE Secretary of State for India has selected Mr. Edward Dobbs, L.L.D., First Assistant Conservator of Forests under the Government of India, now on furlough, for the post of Conservator of Forests in Cyprus.

THE Government of Madras has accepted the tender of Iyah Pillai to supply black ink for Government offices in the Madras Presidency. His rate is 6 annas per dozen papers, as compared to 1s. 1d., the English price, and 8 annas 3 pies quoted by a Calcutta tenderer, Amrita Lall Roy. Iyah Pillay's ink, besides being cheaper, is reported superior to Amrita Lall Roy's, though "decidedly inferior" to Morrell's ink.

CALCUTTA is making a big advance in the matter of ice manufacture and the use of ice, according to the *Englishman*:—"The Bengal Ice Company are getting out several new engines. Messrs. Macneil and Co.'s company will soon begin working, and last week a new company was successfully floated to work the 'low pressure Binary absorption system' of the International Ice and Refrigerating Machine Company of New York, the agent for which in the East is Mr. R. Macallister. . . . We can have a room in our own houses cooled to any degree of temperature that we may require, either for our personal comfort, or for the preservation of our stores, and the system is equally applicable to steamers, having been successfully tried on some of the American liners. The new company was floated in a few days without any appeal to the public, and the order for the machinery has been already telegraphed to New York."

THE Governor of Madras is going on tour again, in July. His Excellency's programme at present contemplates visits to Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Vellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Humpi, Arconum, Metapollium, &c., and the *Madras Times* says it is possible that this tour will be extended, should urgent business not necessitate a return to Ooty, and H. E. may visit the forests at the foot of the Anamalai Hills. Caytain Awdry, Private Secretary, and Captain Evans Gordon, A.D.C., accompany His Excellency. About the end of August or early in September Mr. Grant Duff proposes visiting Cochin, Travancore, and the Southern Districts of his Presidency.

A CASE is being tried in the Small Cause Court at Ootacamund in which the Sylk's Hotel Company (Limited) have sued a Mr. Exshaw to recover Rs. 345, charged for his board and lodging in the hotel. The defendant has paid the money into Court, and states that his reason for refusing payment was that he did not receive full consideration. He was charged Rs. 6-8 per day. Other residents at the hotel at the time Mr. Exshaw was there have been called for the defence and describe the arrangements as very defective. Beer-bottles were used for candlesticks in the sitting-room; the *table d'hote* was very bad, the table appointments deficient and dirty, the food indifferently and badly cooked, &c., &c. Mr. Exshaw was not even given a decent room, but had to put up with "half of what used to be the bachelors' smoking and sitting room," which was described as very uncomfortable quarters. One witness said he quite agreed that Mr. Exshaw was right in refusing to pay his bill; "the lodging was not worth paying for." The case is not yet concluded.

SOME anxiety is beginning to be felt in Calcutta on the score of over-production in shipping. In a recent issue of their weekly freight circular, Messrs Ter Veen and Sinclair, the well-known Calcutta shipbrokers, take a melancholy view of the prospects of the freight market in connection with the exceedingly low rates now ruling by steamers and sailing vessels homeward bound. They say—"We are very much afraid too many steamers have been built during the last few years. There is a regular mania for new steamers; they are turned out by the dozen every month, some of them queer-looking craft, and what is worse, every new steamer is generally several hundred tons larger than the last one." And the old-established lines of steamers will soon have two more competitors added to their number, in the Anchor and the new Clan lines, which are both to commence running steamers to and from between London and Calcutta from next month. We see a new steamer—the Clan Drummond, 3,000 tons—which the Clan Company intend to run in the London-Calcutta trade, has just been launched at Dumbarton.

THE following are the reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending the 13th June:—"General Remarks."—The monsoon has been progressing rapidly up the western coast, and most of the provinces which usually benefit thereby have received rain: thus the Bombay Presidency, part of the Nizam's Territories, the Berars, part of the Central Provinces, and the Central India and Rajputana States record more or less heavy rainfalls. From the Bay of Bengal the monsoon is now gaining strength, and more or less rain has fallen in all parts of Orissa and the Central Provinces districts bordering thereon, as well as in all parts of Bengal proper and Behar (excepting the Patna district and Durbhunga). British Burmah, too, has received heavy rain. In Southern India the rains have continued heavy in Coorg, on the Malabar Coast, and in Travancore, and fair in the greater part of the Madras Presidency and of the Mysore State. In the Mulnad portion of Mysore, however, the fall has been heavy. In Assam the southern districts continue to receive heavy rainfall, and other parts comparatively less. In the North-Western Provinces slight rain has again fallen in nearly every district; and in the Punjab four districts have had rain. General prospects are favourable throughout the country; crops where on the ground are doing well; and ploughing and sowing almost everywhere are progressing satisfactorily. These operations are, however, retarded somewhat in parts of the Mysore State and in some of the southern districts of Bombay by too much rain. In the Madras Presidency two districts need more rain.

THE members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service are becoming anxious to be informed of the details of the improvement in pay and position promised to the service in Major Baring's last budget. "Deputy Collector" writes to a Calcutta paper:—"When Major Baring delivered his Budget Speech, he stated that he hoped that the scheme for improving the pay and position of Deputy Collectors would, in some provinces, be made known in April, and in others soon afterwards. But, notwithstanding this statement, no orders have yet issued from the Bengal Government. . . We are all anxious to know how the budget allotment will be distributed to the different grades. At present the general belief is that the numerical strength of the last two grades will be reduced by promotions into the higher grades,—thus equalising, as far as possible, the strength of the several grades, and thereby ensuring more rapid promotion. This was evidently the object that Major Baring had in view, as may be gathered from his speech. It is fervently hoped that, simultaneously with the publication of the new scheme, there will also appear a revised set of travelling allowance rules for Deputy Collectors."

BESIDES the Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani translations of the National Anthem already prepared by Mirza Mahomed Bakir, an able linguist and poet, and a graduate of Bishop's College, Calcutta, we hear that the Sanskrit and the Hebrew versions have been entrusted to Prof. Max Müller and Dr. Adler, the chief Rabbi of England. The Rev. F. K. Harford, with whom the idea originated, wrote to Mr. Malabari about a month ago inviting his co-operation. Mr. Malabari has been requested to undertake the Guzerathi translation, and to recommend qualified poetical writers for the remaining versions. The same gentleman, we hear, has been asked to constitute a local committee in connection with the National Anthem Fund. The scheme is, strange as it may appear, said to be approved in "most influential quarters" at home, as one likely to prove of appreciable political value. Of its political value we say nothing, but the effort is a curious and interesting one, and it can do no harm.

A TELEGRAM from Durban, May 26, states:—It is reported from Zululand that Dabulamanzi and others of Ceteywayo's adherents, who are under John Dunn's surveillance, have refused compliance with his summons to attend a meeting at Mangete. Matters look so threatening that some traders have retired to Dunn's place, which is said to be guarded by 1,000 men. Dunn's situation, in having these malcontents quartered in his territory, without power of dealing with them, is felt to be embarrassing for him, and even unjust. Chinese Gordon, who has been appointed Commander of the Cape forces, has gone to Basutoland. The Maritzburg correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that the Zulu chiefs are assembling in Northern Zululand to meet the British Resident. Their intention is to request either the return of Cetewayo, or the appointment of a British Governor.

A PARIS correspondent writes:—The opening of the St. Gothard tunnel adds to the embarrassments of M. de Freycinet. No invitation to the inaugural fêtes was made out for any Frenchman who did not solicit one. The French Minister plenipotentiary at Berne, the amiable and excellent M. Arago, was even left out in the cold. In the speeches made by Swiss, German, and Italian notables there was not a complimentary allusion to France, and second-chop orators said things which wounded to the quick the correspondents of the Paris journals. At the Milan banquet the chair was taken by the Duke of Aosta, ex-king of Spain, and brother of King Humbert. Germany and Italy can now hold each others' hands. This is why M. de Freycinet is so uncomfortable about Egypt.

MR. BARON FITZGERALD has given in his resignation, it is stated, rather than assume the duties proposed to be cast upon the Irish bench by the Prevention of Crime Bill. He was called to the bar in 1834, received silk in 1849, was declared a bencher in 1857, and in 1859 created second Baron of the Exchequer. He was associated with Mr. Whiteside in the defence of Mr. Smith O'Brien in 1848.

DURING a recent visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Leicester, a working man ran up to their carriage and wanted to shake hands with the Princess. He was promptly taken into custody by the police, and having been drunk at the time, was sent to gaol. The Prince of Wales telegraphed to the Mayor of Leicester from Great Yarmouth as follows: "Having seen in the newspapers that the man who ran up to our carriage has been imprisoned, with hard labour, I sincerely hope you will remit the remainder of the sentence at my special wish, in which the Princess fully concurs." Upon receipt of this message, the mayor ordered the man to be at once released.

AN incident almost without a precedent occurred in the House of Commons on June 1. At the conclusion of prayers the Speaker was the only member left in the House, all the others who had assisted to make a quorum having followed the chaplain out of the chamber.

SPORTSMEN and all interested in the grouse moors will (a Scotch correspondent of a London paper, writing on June 1, says) be disappointed to learn that disease is making dreadful havoc among the grouse this year. Unmistakable evidence of this has been forthcoming during the past eight days from the chief counties in Scotland, and with the open character of the winter and spring experienced sportsmen and keepers are at a loss to account for the disease.

SAYS the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—That the Indian banks have failed to put a stop to the practice of contracting to buy bills ahead is not to be wondered at. Even did the weight of their own unwieldy capital not drive them into gambling with exchanges in this way, the new habits of the London market must tempt some of the weakest of them to try a throw now and then. In this market they will find dozens of men ready to contract for their acceptances months ahead, with the same freedom from scruple that they might take an "option" on the Stock Exchange or "sell a bear of Egypts." Staid business people will not admit that exchange and discount business nowadays is as much speculative as anything can be, but it is the fact notwithstanding; and in blaming the Indian banks we must not forget the part played by banks here. They lend their money just as freely to the gambler in discounts as they would to the borrower on Consols; they play into his hands, in fact; and rather than have a £10,000 unemployed at night will send a "running broker" all over the City in quest of a borrower. When that is the case, can we wonder that the Eastern banks buy bills six or eight months ahead? Very likely they have contracted to sell these very bills to the men here at a profit.

A PAPER by Sir Richard Temple, on the purchasing power of the rupee in India, appears in the last number of the *Bankers' Institute Magazine*. Sir Richard alleges that since 1870 there has been no particular rise in wages, and that in the interior and in many of the villages the wages are still lamentably low. The "unparalleled prosperity" of Indian trade, of which the *Economist* speaks, has not therefore yet affected the labourer, and this fact, according to the writer, is an explanation of the unsatisfactory results of shipments of English manufactures to India. Sir Richard refers to the opening for English capital in India, and he tempts capitalists with the prospect of profits in railway undertakings, canals, mines, and agriculture.

THE will of Sir Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, K.C.B., C.S.I., who died at Kabul, has been proved in London. The personal estate in British India exceeds Rs. 50,000, and in England amounts to about £350.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Chikalda, Berar, June 18:—The rainfall here from June 1 to 15 was 18 inches 45 cents. The heaviest falls occurred on the 14th (5 inches 90 cents) and the 15th (4 inches 10 cents.) A break has now set in.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 20:—The barometer has commenced to fall again in the Punjab and North-West. The rise still continues in the south and west The eastern minimum now is in Oudh. The winds are consequently south-west in the south of the North-West Provinces. They are also south-west in Bengal and Assam. Elsewhere directions are normal, but the velocities are below the average. The temperature is still rising rapidly in the North-West Provinces. A partial break in the rainfall continues. There has been no rain to-day in the Punjab plains, Rajputana, Central India, Bombay, Western Bengal, and Northern Madras. More rain is expected if the decrease of pressure now commencing becomes general. The heaviest falls to-day have been one to two inches at Dhubri and Purneah; over half an inch at Simla, Bareilly, Seoni, Jubbulpore, and Akyab; and smaller quantities at eighteen places, chiefly in Burmah, Assam, and the North-West and Central Provinces.

DAMAGE BY EXCESSIVE RAIN ON THE WEST COAST.

A CALICUT correspondent writes to the *Madras Times*:—Mr. Pogson's prognostication of a heavy monsoon this year has been realised in a terrible manner on the West Coast, on the Nilgris, and in the districts which adjoin the Western Ghats. In Malabar the extraordinarily heavy rains which commenced on the 5th instant have continued with unrelenting vigour till to-day, the 16th instant. *Rain* is, indeed, too mild a term to express the weather which Malabar has just experienced. It has been an incessant downpour, and nothing less—a downpour as if the floodgates of heaven were thrown wide open to let down a vast flood into Malabar; and a great portion of the district has accordingly, been flooded for several days together. All low lands and paddy flats with crops have been submerged several feet deep. The destruction of crops through decay is considerable. Thousands of poor people who used to earn a livelihood by working in the paddy-fields—the present season being the one for weeding and transplanting—have been deprived of their occupation; and to make matters worse, most of them have had their huts blown down or washed away. The misery amongst them is great. Vast and numerous are other destructions caused by the violence of the rains, The plantain and cocoanut-trees blown down are innumerable. The roads and bridges have also suffered to a very great extent. In the interior, the roads leading to villages have all been submerged. Malabar has not experienced such severe weather for several years past. It is said that about seventeen years ago the weather experienced was like the season we are now passing through.

RAINFALL AT CALICUT.—The first rain of the season fell at Calicut on the 13th of last month, but the extraordinary downpour which caused considerable damages to the district occurred on the 19th idem. The fall on that day alone was about 25 inches. The total rainfall registered at Calicut in the month of May was 33 inches during a space of nineteen days. The second burst of the monsoon in Malabar began on the 5th instant, and on the 9th the rainfall gauged was 6·20 inches. There was no rain at Calicut on the first of this month, but it has rained every day since. The total fall in this month up to the 16th instant was 31·42 inches, making a total of 64·43 inches since the 13th of May.

BOISTEROUS WEATHER IN SOUTHERN INDIA.—It is said that the monsoon is something dreadful between Ootacamund and Neddiwuttum, eleven bodies of coolies who have succumbed to the wind and the rain were picked up and buried. The shelter for travellers on the line of road is insufficient. Now that the Government have assigned 40,000 rupees for its improvement and repair, we trust that rest-houses will be erected every five or six miles along the entire distance. As coolies generally take the old road, these rest-houses should be erected at spots where the two roads converge.—*South of India Observer.*

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	25 38	28 21	27 49	29 98
20 Tuesday	0 0	....	....	0 0
21 Wednesday	----	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total	25 38	28 21	27 49	29 98
Corresponding date last year	9 45	7 32	6 33	7 7

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.
DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Wednesday, 21st June, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·717	88·0	W	18	0·00
Surat	·796	88·5	W	24	0·00
Bombay	·855	84·7	WSW	11	0·00
Ratnagiri	·870	86·0	W moderate.	..	0·00
Karwar	·906	83·1	N W moderate.	..	0·00
Mangalore	·915	83·0	N W	2	0·00
Calicut	·918	79·6	calm.	4	0·00
Cochin	·922	82·1	E	1	0·00
Masulipatam	·747	92·8	S W	..	0·04
Madras	·801	92·8	NW	11	0·01
Negapatam	·831	89·4	SW	2	0·00

MYSORE FOR THE MYSOREANS.

THE loan which the Mysore Government is about to raise for the construction of Railways has not been subscribed so readily as it ought to have been, considering the flourishing state of that Province under normal conditions. Unquestionably the late famine, which carried off one-fifth of the population, must put Mysore back for some years; such a reduction of the labouring classes must affect all kinds of industries as well as that of agriculture. But with good seasons and good Government, Mysore will recover from the effects of famine as rapidly as other parts of India are doing, and one great advantage claimed for the proposed railway is that it would save the people of Mysore from any such future calamity as that which overtook them in 1877-8. The normal condition of the Province is prosperous, and that being so, there is some guarantee that cheaply-constructed railways will pay a fair dividend on capital expended on their construction. This conclusion is borne out by experience in working the present line between Bangalore and Mysore, on which there is already considerable traffic, which is capable, with efficient management, of being further developed. We are not surprised to learn, therefore, that tenders for the Mysore loan are coming in; and as money is now cheaper than when the loan was first advertised, it is anticipated that the 20 lakhs will be fully subscribed. In connection with this subject, we may observe that a native of Mysore informed us the other day, in reply to an inquiry, that the rich natives in the Province were capable of subscribing such a loan amongst themselves, but that they hesitated to lend money to the Government on account of their intense distrust of the present *regimé* in Mysore. The Mysoreans complain bitterly that they are ruled by foreigners, that is, by natives of Madras or other Provinces who have been foisted into all the best appointments as district Judges or heads of administrative departments. Their Dewan, Mr. Rungacharlu, is a Madrassee, and three-fourths of the young men appointed to the civil administration in Mysore during the last few years, are non-Mysoreans. This has been a part of Sir James Gordon's policy in administering the Province, and it may be easily conceived that it is an unpopular policy among the educated Mysoreans. We ventured to point out on a previous occasion that there was danger in pushing this policy to extreme lengths. Where Mysoreans cannot be found qualified for responsible posts in the administration, then by all means let the Mysore Government seek over the border for the men they want. But, given qualified Mysoreans, have they not a greater claim to be employed in their own Province than Madrasees or other "foreigners"? The weak part of Sir James Gordon's policy is this, that he has made the Mysorean feel it is a disadvantage to belong to Mysore, so far as prospects of public employment concerned. This is not as it should be, and seems incosistent with the practice observed by Government in other Provinces. Here in Madras we do not feel the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service with educated Bengalees or Parsees, nor in Bengal do they indent on us for educated Madrasees. Why then should Mysore be made an exception to the rule? "We have a Maharajah to whom no Mysorean can get access or present a petition, except through his Dewan, who is not a Mysorean; and all the chief native officials in the Province are non-Mysoreans." This is the burden of a native gentleman's complaint to us, nor is it surprising, perhaps under such circumstances, that he should candidly express his regret that the British Raj was ever withdrawn from Mysore.—*Madras Mail.*

THE DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Government of Bombay, evidently knowing the impoverished state of a major portion of the agriculturists in the Dekkhan collectorates, has written to the Collector of Ahmednagar to inquire whether the revenue assessments for the year 1880-81 have all been realised or not. In spite of this inquiry, I am now informed that it has been recommended to the local Government to enhance the rates of registration charges under the Relief Act, and introduce a graduated scale, which of course must necessarily defeat the aim and object of the Relief Act, which is primarily to make the system of registration as cheap as possible, and not a costly business to the poor. The avarice and oppression fostered by such a system is anything but salutary in its effects, and more so when we compel the registration of petty documents, which places whole villages in the meshes of the Marwari or Soucar. With an increased rate in registration charges, the poorer classes, and the public also, will find it about as cheap to sue on a bond as to register it; and of course it is not necessary, in every instance, to sue on a bond. No wonder, then, that people prefer the civil court to the registration office. We are continually being taxed or untaxed, in one direction or another: and sufficient is the evil thereof. If the pet project of the Dekkhan Relief Act is to be maintained, in spite of the popular protest against it, it is, I believe, open to grave objection to increase the present rate, which was very wisely and justly fixed at as low a rate as possible, namely, four annas per deed. The people of India, as a great Indian historian very judiciously observes, will bear a great deal so long as they are used to it. They are intolerant of change. They do not understand it. They are timid and suspicious. Benevolence and wisdom may go hand in hand in our measures; but the agriculturists are not easily persuaded that what we are doing is for their good. Fiscal changes are especially dangerous. We cannot experimentalise without peril on such a people. These considerations should have due and reasonable weight with His Excellency the Governor and the august members of his Council before any hurried sanction is given to increase the present rate of registration fees. What is needed is a curtailment in the expenditure. Where a large number of agriculturists live almost entirely on the advances they get from the Soucar, with only a rag about their middle and a few mud chatties for their household goods, there is no very extensive field for a display of financial ingenuity. We may relieve them of old burdens and impose lighter ones upon them; but the probability is that the open disaffection of the ignorant masses would compel us to abandon our benevolent projects, with a loss of dignity and an injury to the prestige of our authority not easily to be computed. If, then, registration is to be made compulsory in all cases on the poor, *nolens volens*, let the imaginary beatitude be attained without the necessity of an increased taxation. Independently of the able exposition made in the memorable minute of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West, the cry comes from far and wide that the Relief Act is a failure. Let us not therefore, by increasing the present moderate scale, add much discontentment to much poverty.

DIOGENES.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
With perfect Air-Chamber.
Similar advantages to the celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S," and Trade Mark (lion rampant) in each hat

A NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will, I am quite certain, be obliging many residents in and about Colaba by giving the accompanying a corner in to-morrow's issue. Lower Colaba, although it boasts of a police station with a full complement of preservers of the peace, is frequently the scene of street brawls, accompanied with abusive and vile language. Last night the whole neighbourhood was aroused from sweet slumber by some young men the worse for liquor, one of whom became so pugnacious that he dubbed himself "Champion," challenging anyone to have "a turn." A set-to ensued, and there was a most disgusting disturbance, with free use of bad language, to the discomfort of those peaceably inclined, who were kept awake till the small hours of the morning. One of the combatants, I hear, was seriously wounded, and the police had to bear him to the hospital.

WARNING.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORTS.

BOMBAY (June 14th).—Kurrachee.—No rain. Weather cloudy and sultry; river at Kotri on 12th 13¾ feet, same as on corresponding date last year; fever in eight talukas; cattle-disease in Ghorabari; rice planting going on in Jerruck and Shahbandar divisions; water much wanted in Mirpur Botoro and Sujawal talukas; some damage to crops in Khathatappa by crabs and turtles; wheat, red rice, and bajri in Kurrachee 22, 40 and 30, in Sehwan 28, 48 and 48, in Ghorabari 16, 48 and 48, and in Sujawal 18, 48 and 48 lbs. per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Rain on 8th at Tandabago, 1·10. River rising steadily; kharif operations general; hot winds still continue; wheat 24, juari 44, bajri 41, red rice 34, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Total rainfall 6.56; cholera—in Viramgaum 192 cases, 83 deaths, in Sanand 7 cases, 2 deaths, in Dhakroi 58 cases, 17 deaths; ploughing commenced; wheat 26 and bajri 29 lbs. per rupee.

Baroda.—Total rainfall 4·44; sowing of rice commenced in Nausari; slight cholera in parts of Kari division; bajri 29 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.

Surat.—Total rainfall 8·06; sowing commenced in places; 3 cholera deaths in Surat; juari 35 and nagli 32 lbs. per rupee.

Nasik.—Average rainfall, 3.09; Nasik, 4·85; Igatpuri, 12·65; minimum in Yeola, 2·55. Weather wet and windy; small-pox in Trimbak; bajri 33 and wheat 24 lbs. per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 9th; heavy on 11th; total of week 5·74. Total rainfall to date 24·35, being 16·27 above average; abnormal temperature 2° cool from 7th to 10th, 5° cool on the 11th and 12th, and 3° cool on 13th; vapour in air in excess of normal on 7th, afterwards normal; gale on 11th and 12th; wind normal on 7th and 8th; abnormal wind strong from south-east on 9th and 10th, and from south-west from 11th to 13th; lightning and thunder on 11th.

Poona.—Rain throughout district; maximum 4·36 at Indapur; minimum 1·05 at Purandhar. Sowing operations progressing; bajri 41½ and juari 55½ lbs. per rupee; in Poona, bajri 36¾ and juari 43½ lbs. per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the Collectorate—maximum at Jhamkhed 6·09; minimum at Rahuri, 1·55. Sowing of rain crops commenced in Nagar, Shrigonda, Sangamner, and Akola; large flight of locusts visited Kopergaon, Sangamner, and Parner; slight cattle-disease in Nagar and Newasa; cholera in Parner, 10 attacks, 2 deaths; bajri—maximum 60 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 45 in Kopergaon; juari—maximum 84 in Jhamkhed, minimum 44 in Kopergaon.

Sholapur.—Maximum rain in Sholapur, 11·40; minimum in Malsiras, 3·50; good. No fresh cholera cases; juari 72 lbs. 9 tolas and bajri 53 lbs. 33 tolas per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain in all talukas—maximum in Hangal, 6·40; minimum in Rannibennur, 1·45. Break desired in Dharwar, Bankapur, Hangal, Kalghatgi, and Kod where sowing is retarded; public health good; rice 22 lbs. per rupee.

Kanara.—No report received.

Rajkot.—Weather cloudy; cholera in Nawanagar, Gondal, Dhrol, Kotdassangam, Jetpur, Bagusra and Junaghad; bajri 25 and juari 28 lbs. per rupee.

General Remarks.—Rain throughout Presidency proper, heavy in the south, retarding sowing operations; slight fever and cattle-disease continue in a few districts; flights of locusts in Ahmednagar and Satara; cholera in Belgaum, Kaladgi, Satara, Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad, and parts of Kathiawar; prices generally steady.

Madras (June 14th).—Rain in all districts; heavy in Malabar, 20·82 inches average of fourteen stations. General prospects good.

Bengal (June 14th).—More or less rain in all parts of the province during the week except in Patna and Durbhunga; prospects everywhere very favourable; early rice, jute, and other autumn crops being sown; early sowings doing well; sowing of winter rice also commenced in some districts; sugarcane, indigo, and other crops in the ground progressing; spring rice harvest almost finished, general outturn good; cholera much diminished; sporadic cases of small-pox and cattle-disease still reported from a few districts.

N. W. Provinces and Oudh (June 14th).—Some rain fell in nearly every district, varying from slight showers to 5·40; kharif ploughing and sowing begun; markets well supplied, but prices rising slightly; cholera continues in Benares, Gorakhpur, Rae Bareli and Partabgarh, has increased in Lucknow, and decreased in Allahabad and Fyzabad; cattle-disease prevalent in Kumaun, a few cases reported from Allahabad and Jhansi.

Punjab, (June 13th).—Rain has fallen in the Delhi, Jullundur, Sialkot, and Rawalpindi districts; health of the province generally good; prices of food-grains generally steady.

Central Provinces (June 14th).—Weather cloudy and pleasant, with heavy rain in most districts; preparations for kharif sowings continue; cholera and small-pox abating; prices easy.

British Burma (June 10th).—Small-pox is slightly prevalent in Akyab and Toungoo, and cholera more or less in a few places; public health is generally good; cattle-disease is severe in Akyab; prevalent in Amherst and a few other districts; ploughing has become general.

Assam (June 14th).—Weather hot in day, nights rainy in some districts, prospects of aus paddy good; ploughing for sali paddy in progress; cattle-disease still reported; public health good, except a few cases of small-pox and cholera.

Mysore and Coorg (June 14th).—Rain has fallen throughout the Mysore State; agricultural operations retarded in the Mulnad owing to excessive rainfall; 4·54 inches at Hassan, above 3·39 inches at Chickmangalur; crops in good condition; prospects good; prices satisfactory; public health generally good; cholera continues slightly in the Yedattore and Ashtagram taluks of Mysore district.

Berar and Hyderabad (June 14th).—Total rainfall from 1st January 5 inches. In Amraoti and Akola cotton sowing commenced; ground for coming kharif crop being still prepared; tanks have received small quantity of water; high south-west winds prevail; health in general improving; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10, white juari 24½, yellow juari 29, and tur 28¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India States (June 14th).—The monsoon has regularly set in; health good and prices steady.

Rajputana.—Weather close, sultry, cloudy, and foggy. Kharif sowings comenced; health good.

Nepal (June 9th).—Weather hot and close.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Football, Byculla Football Club, Cooperage ground, 5-30 p.m.

Tent-pegging, Gymkhana, 5-45 p.m. (Bombay time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Speke Hall (s), from Liverpool; Kerbela (s), Calcutta; Baghdad (s), Delagoa Bay.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Rydal Hall (s), for Liverpool; Athabasca (s), Calcutta; Sumatra (s), China, &c.; Bretwalda (s), Havre; Huzara (s), Coast and Calcutta.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana sports this evening:—

Quick March	The Garibaldi	J. Schmuck.
Overture	Don Juan	Mozart.
Finale 2nd Act	Belisario	Donizetti.
Valse	Pomone	Waldteufel.
Quadrille	The Times	C. Coote.
Galop	Flick and Flock	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH OF MR. DADABHOY EDULJEE ALLBLESS.—Mr. Dadabhoy Eduljee Allbless died at his residence, No. 1, Cowasjee Patell-street, last night at half-past ten. The deceased gentleman was a member of the well-known Allbless family. Mr. Dadabhoy was a leader in the Parsee community, and his untimely death will be greatly felt. He had been suffering from fever and rheumatism. The funeral, we are informed, will take place at 8 o'clock this morning.

BILLIARDS.—Professor Rudolphe is to play a game against an amateur at the Waverly Billiard-room this evening.

SPORTS AT THE GYMKHANA.—There will be tent-pegging and tilting at the ring this evening (Thursday) on the maidan opposite the Gymkhana, commencing at 5 45 p. m., Bombay time. Seats will be provided for ladies and gentlemen who wish to see the sport.

EXPOSING PUTRID MEAT FOR SALE.—Ramjee Chemajee, a mutton butcher, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of exposing for sale putrid mutton, such meat being unfit for human food. He was fined Rs. 10.

CHEATING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Kissondas Waljee was convicted before Mr. Ryan of cheating a Hindu named Samaldas Hurjeewandas, by dishonestly inducing him to deliver a quantity of spelter, of the value of Rs. 400. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Kheteeja, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of three silver bangles, valued at Rs. 6-12, belonging to another woman named Hoosainbai. She was fined Rs. 25, or in default sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A RASH ACT.—A woman named Krishna, aged twenty-two years, an inmate of the Lock Hospital, on Tuesday last suddenly jumped off the balcony of the building, about 24 feet from the ground, and sustained serious internal as well as external injuries. She is at present under treatment at the J. J. Hospital.

THEFT.—Purshotam Kanjee and Bhagwan Gopal were yesterday charged, at the Fort Police Court, the first prisoner with stealing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 265, the property of Daya Vullub, and the second prisoner with dishonestly receiving the stolen property. The prisoners were sentenced respectively to one month's and six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday in the house of Ramchunder Hurryjee, No. 17, Damur-gully. The occupants of the house were absent, and the neighbours, seeing smoke issuing from the building, raised an alarm. A few minutes after the roof of the building was in flames. But water being abundantly supplied, with the aid of a (donkey fire-engine belonging to the Narayen Cotton Mill and a manual engine from the Victoria Mill, the fire was speedily extinguished by the police and the factory hands. It is believed to have originated from embers being thrown on a head of rubbish which was lying in a corner of the house. The damage is estimated at Rs. 150.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Frederick Corke, a fitter, was convicted before Mr. Ryan of assaulting Samuel Fernandez, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Co., the tourist agents, on the day previous, at Colaba, and was fined Rs. 20.

GOA CUSTOMS.—In consequence of the abolition of the Custom duties, the post of Director-General of Customs Goa, is to be abolished, as it is unnecessary now to retain the services of a highly-paid official.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Cushnee Soonoo, a Hindu female aged 50, while going along the Frere-road was knocked down and run over by a private shigram. She sustained a fracture of her ribs. She lies in a precarious state at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

BUNDER ACCIDENT.—Govind Abbajee, a Hindu labourer, was yesterday employed weighing coals at Mody Bay bunder, when an iron bucket used for weighing, and suspended by a chain, fell on him, crushing the bones of the left leg. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and is under treatment.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., arrived at Poona from Bombay on Monday last, and has taken up his residence in "Fountain Hall."—*Deccan Herald.*

POONA DIRECTORY.—We have received a copy of a "Poona Guide" published at the *Deccan Herald* office. It contains a sketch map of the station and a list of names and addresses of residents.

DR. COOKE'S COLLEGE BAND.—The College Band, under the direction of Dr. Theodore Cooke, played the first programme of the season after the annual vacation on Monday evening last in the compound of the Poona Engineering College; and a gentleman whose opinion is worth recording tells us he went to hear the band on purpose to judge the merits of the performers, and felt highly gratified and pleased with his visit. The band is constituted of a number of respectable young men musically inclined, employed in the Government and other public services; and with such a leader as Dr. Cooke, accomplished on the one hand and genially disposed on the other, they cannot but progress favourably.—*Deccan Herald.*

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th June, 1882, was 2,43,645 maunds, and in money Rs. 92,011. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows:—

	Week ending 10th June, 1882.	Week ending 11th June, 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON— Weight Mds.	31,836	93,582	..	61,746
Amount Rs.	20,294	59,646	..	39,352
GRAIN— Weight Mds.	31,794	69,450	..	37,656
Amount Rs.	9,470	20,351	..	10,881
JAGREE— Weight Mds.	3,363	11,408	..	8,045
Amount Rs.	1,094	5,636	..	4,542
OPIUM— Weight Mds.	..	281	..	281
Amount Rs.	..	703	..	703
P. GOODS AND TWIST— Weight Mds.	4,777	5,963	..	1,186
Amount Rs.	3,823	4,970	..	1,147
SALT— Weight Mds.	41,820	59,720	..	17,900
Amount Rs.	7,307	10,518	..	3,211
SEEDS— Weight Mds.	15,299	59,348	..	44,049
Amount Rs.	6,193	24,183	..	17,990
SUGAR— Weight Mds.	1,357	5,807	..	4,450
Amount Rs.	725	3,055	..	2,330
S. RY. MATERIALS— Weight Mds.	4,756	2,641	2,115	..
Amount Rs.	4,326	2,972	1,354	..
COAL— Weight Mds.	11,539	30	11,509	..
Amount Rs.	3,186	10	3,176	..
FRUIT & VEGE.— Weight Mds.	13,038	3,475	9,563	..
Amount Rs.	2,391	716	1,675	..
METAL— Weight Mds.	4,875	8,342	..	3,467
Amount Rs.	2,976	5,025	..	2,049
GENERAL GOODS— Weight Mds.	49,685	1,37,737	..	88,052
Amount Rs.	19,415	35,426	..	16,011
TOTAL— Weight Mds.	2,14,139	4,57,784	..	2,43,645
Amount Rs.	81,200	1,73,211	..	92,011

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

AN APPEAL FROM A DISTRICT JUDGE'S ORDER.

GULABDAS PURSHOTUMDAS AND ANOTHER *vs.* GUNPUTRAO RAGHUNATH.

MR. NANABHOY HARIDASS, appeared for the appellants, who appealed from an order of Mr. Macpherson, District Judge of Surat, made under the following circumstances. They had preferred a regular appeal in the Court of the District Judge of Surat, which was set down sixth on the board of causes for hearing on the 20th January, 1882. The District Judge had been ill on the preceding day, and was not expected to attend court on the 20th. He lived in the same building as the court house, and was in the habit, it was alleged, of coming into court some time after 11 a.m. On the 20th January, however, he came down into court earlier than usual and struck out the appellants' case for default of appearance of the appellants or their vakil, and then went back to his rooms. It appeared that the vakils engaged in the five cases that were in that day's board above the appellants' were ready to go on with their respective cases; but the judge, immediately on coming into court, had the appellants' case called on out of its turn, and having dismissed it, postponed all the others without any application for that purpose made by any of the parties or their pleaders. The appellants' pleader came into court at 11-15 a. m., and found that his case had been called on and dismissed. His application to restore the case to the file was rejected, as was also the application he made for copies of the diaries of the cases that were on the board of the 20th January, in order to ascertain the reason why they were postponed. These circumstances being brought to the notice of the court, his Lordship allowed the appeal to be registered, and a notice was directed to be served upon the other side.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JUNE 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following, among other matters, were heard before his Lordship:—

RE NUSSERWANJEE DINSHAW DUBASH.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, opposed the application on behalf of Hajeebhoy Lalljee.

Mr. Starling said that the insolvent, a coal merchant, filed his petition on the 17th instant. The opposing creditor had filed a suit against the insolvent and had got an attachment before judgment, under which his books had been attached by the Sheriff. They had not yet been made up, and the insolvent wanted an interim order for the purpose of enabling him to prepare them.

The Commissioner.—His liabilities amount to Rs. 1,92,000.

Mr. Budroodin said he opposed the application, on the ground that the insolvent had not deposited with the Official Assignee all journals, bill books, and bunder books, which he had concealed in order that his transactions and profits in the coal business might not be known to his creditors. Insolvent purchased from the opposing creditor coals of the value of Rs. 3,451 on the 30th May last, and on the 7th inst. suspended payment. The debt was evidently contracted with the intention to defraud the creditors.

The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,92,534, the good assets to Rs. 9,872, and the doubtful assets to Rs. 4,000. At Mr. Starling's request the matter was adjourned to enable his client to answer the affidavit that had been made against him on behalf of the opposing creditors.

Later in the day Mr. Starling submitted an affidavit by the insolvent, who stated that all his books had been deposited with the Official Assignee except those that were kept in his office when it was attached by the Sheriff. The Sheriff's sepoy would not allow them to be removed; otherwise they would all have been made over to the Official Assignee. Insolvent bought coal of the opposing creditor in the regular course of business, and it was supplied to mills with other coals. He had no intention whatever to defraud, although he had to suspend payment very suddenly. Mr. Starling said both the grounds of opposition had thus been answered. His learned friend Mr. Budroodin was instructed not to actively oppose the application.

The Commissioner said that the explanation about the other books in the insolvent's office being attached by the Sheriff was satisfactory. An interim order was granted the insolvent; and the Sheriff's head bailiff was directed to make over the books in the insolvent's office to the Official Assignee.

RE CAPTAIN J. S. KING.

Mr. Russel, on behalf of the insolvent, the respondent in a recent divorce case, applied for an extension of the interim order. There was no opposition, and an interim order for four months was granted.

RE CATHERINE HARDINGE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, the widow of William Hardinge, moved absolute a rule *nisi* for a final discharge under section 60 of the Act. The rule was made absolute.

RE MOWJEE SWJEE.

Mr. Budroodin applied for an interim order, which Mr. Starling opposed on behalf of a creditor. Mr. Budroodin said he moved for an interim order on the 3rd May last, when his application was refused, on the ground that insolvent had been guilty of vexatious conduct in a case heard before Mr. Justice West. Insolvent had been in jail ever since, and the learned counsel hoped his Lordship would now grant him his liberty. Mr. Starling read from the judgment of Mr. Justice West to show that the insolvent's conduct had been such that he was not entitled to an interim order. The Commissioner was of opinion, considering all the circumstances of the case, that an interim order should be granted.

RE SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, saying his application last Wednesday was postponed, on the ground of a statement made by the opposing creditor, that a criminal warrant was out against the insolvent. His Lordship would find from the affidavit of Samatary Shankerlal, who was alleged to have taken out a warrant, that the statement was false. Samatary said that in January last he got from insolvent a cheque for Rs. 3,000 payable in April, 1882, by the Bank of Bombay; but that as insolvent had no funds with the bank, the cheque was dishonoured at the due date. Insolvent had been in the habit of giving him post-dated cheques, none of which had been dishonoured; and Samatary had therefore no intention of taking any proceedings against him. When he borrowed moneys insolvent was in the hope of being able to repay them, but as the Marwaree creditors pressed him, he had been obliged to apply for the benefit of the Act. He had mortgaged to his brother for valuable consideration his share in the family property. False statements had been made by the opposing creditor to prejudice him in the mind of the Court. Several of his creditors had been paid, and several were secured. Nearly every allegation of the opposing creditor had turned out to be incorrect. Mr. Manker also applied for leave to amend the schedule. There was nothing on the affidavits to show that an interim order ought not to be granted. Insolvent had lodged with the Official Assignee every document bearing upon the insolvency which he had in his possession.

Mr. Budroodin said that the assignment made by the insolvent to his brother was admitted, as was the fact that the cheque given to the Marwaree creditor was dishonoured at the Bank of Bombay. A cock-and-bull story about the assignment of the property which they had heard was very suspicious. The date of the assignment was not mentioned; and it was alleged to have been made, although there were a number of small judgments out against the insolvent. The assignment was, upon the face of it, a fraudulent transaction.

The Commissioner remarked that the assignment made by the insolvent to his brother was suspicious. He spent Rs. 2,000 on the marriage of his sister-in-law. It appeared that he must have secreted property, when he hoped to be able to compromise with his creditors. His Lordship did not think he would be justified in granting an interim order, which was accordingly refused.

RE THAKERSEY DEWRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, renewed an application for an interim order, which was opposed by Mr. Starling on behalf of Messrs. Punnett and Co., on the grounds of reckless trading and concealment of property. Looking at all the circumstances of the case, his Lordship granted an interim order.

RE MANEKBAI, WIDOW.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, the widow of Goosadjee Bhikajee Dantra, applied for an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to the undermentioned insolvents:—Hajee Sajun Khojah, liabilities Rs. 856. Jamsetjee Manackjee Wadiwalla, Rs. 2,330. Keru Annajee Powar and another, Rs. 627. Ruckmabai, widow, Rs. 758. Fazoola Malakjan Pishoree, Rs. 805. Hari Barik Mahatray, Rs. 889. Bhugbharia Damjee Khoja, Rs. 2,730. Burjorjee Dadabhoy Mistree and others, Rs. 2,389.

BENGAL.

HEAVY RAIN.—A telegram received on Saturday, the 17th instant, from Mirzapur, reports the height of the river as "sudden rapid rise, eighteen above zero; rising; heavy rain."—*Englishman.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 10th June, there were 225 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 27·1 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 289 deaths, and the death-rate was 34·8 per thousand. There was one death from small-pox, 75 from cholera, 50 from fevers, 12 from tetanus, and 11 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 5 Non-Asiatics, Mixed Races, 157 Hindus, 54 Mahomedans, and 2 of other races. The Health Officer adds the following remark:—Death-rate still above the average. Cholera abating.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE CHANDERNAGOR CONVENT.—On Tuesday last a large arched roofing in course of construction over the play ground attached to the Chandernagor convent came down, and buried under the *debris* seven native women who were working in it at the time. One was killed on the spot, and the other six were more or less injured. It is said that a French architect at the station had condemned the whole of the work.—*Englishman.*

THE CONDEMNED KEROSINE.—An experiment made by Mr. Pedler seems strikingly to establish the character of the condemned oil. Mr. Pedler, while pouring a sample from one vessel to another, caused the oil to ignite by holding a match near it, the oil being unheated and in a normal state, and the temperature of the room 90°.—*Englishman.*

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.—Yesterday (June 18) the High Court gave a very forcible illustration of the state of its files. Appeals Nos. 215 of 1879 and 251 of 1879 were argued so far back as March 23rd, 1881, yet judgment was only delivered yesterday, 16th June, 1882. Mr. Justice Prinsep read the judgment of the Court. Fifteen months between a hearing and a judgment seems to us a very serious matter.—*Indian Daily News.*

ATTEMPTED THEFT FROM THE MINT.—On Thursday last one of the working men in the Calcutta Mint, while at his work, managed to insert a piece of silver in the handle of his umbrella through an incision he had made in it for the purpose. The theft would not have been discovered but for the information of a fellow workman who had witnessed the misappropriation. On the matter being reported to Colonel Tennant the police were sent for, and on their arrival an investigation took place. The accused was asked to produce his umbrella, and on his doing so the piece of silver was extracted from the handle. While the police and the officers of the Mint were engaged scrutinizing umbrellas belonging to other workmen, the accused managed to make his escape, and has not been heard of since. In order to prevent thefts of the kind, Colonel Tennant had ordered that the workmen for the future were to leave their umbrellas outside the Mint. The men threatened a strike, as they could not find a place outside the premises to keep their umbrellas. It is the intention of the Mint Master to provide the men with a place at the entrance of the Mint to hang their umbrellas, but the difficulty would be to prevent the owner of an old one possessing himself of a new one.—*Englishman.*

THE TELEPHONE IN CALCUTTA.—I read not long ago in one of the London Society journals, that it was allowable for young men, after having been to a large party, to send their cards to the host and hostess by post, or to drop them into the letter-box without going through the formality of knocking or ringing. In the case of those who refuse to receive callers on Sunday some such practice ought to be allowed in Calcutta, though when the telephone is sufficiently extended I might suggest an improvement even on the above, for it might be sufficient for the guest to have his wire connected with that of his host, and through it make the necessary inquiries after his health and that of the rest of the family. Such verbal communication would be surely more polite than merely leaving a piece of cardboard at the door, but until our telephone system is properly extended, as it is in many towns in America, we shall hardly be able to appreciate the many benefits to be derived from it. As it is, however, those who have got the benefit of the wires find that it saves them a deal of trouble in writing and answering chits, even if the tinkle of the bell is a little annoying when engaged in an interesting conversation or other important business.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*

MADRAS.

A SALUTE FOR THE PRINCE OF ARCOT.—Some time ago His Highness the Prince of Arcot applied to the Home Government to be allowed a salute. On Saturday His Hishness received an intimation by telegram from the Secretary of State for India, sanctioning a salute of fifteen guns. The Prince has telegraphed his thanks.—*Athenæum.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Yesterday morning (June 17), a Parsee lady, residing near the Perambore Workshops, had a narrow escape from being bitten by a large cobra. The lady got up about 4 A.M. to look after her household affairs, when she found the reptile coiled near her feet. She gave an alarm and the cobra was killed by the inmates of the house.—*Madras Mail.*

CONSECRATION OF DR. COLGAN.—The exact date for the consecration of the new Beshop Elect of Madras has not yet been determined upon, but it is rumoured that the ceremony will be performed on the 15th August next, the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin—a festival observed in the Church of Rome with great solemnity. We also learn that Dr. Meurin, Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, Dr. Tissot, of Vizagapatam, and Dr. Coadon, of Mysore, will take part in the Consecration ceremonies.—*Athenæum.*

THE MADRAS CLUB.—Mr. R. F. Chisholm writes to the *Pioneer*:—If such a big word can be used to designate so small an undertaking, I am the *designer* of the new club billiard-room which your Madras correspondent characterizes as a "hideous deformity." It is unnecessary to defend the work. It is innocent of all pretensions: no effect of any kind being sought for or obtained. Indeed, so small a matter might well be passed over in silence were it not implied by your correspondent that I have been guilty of the bad taste of tampering with an old building. The fact is the billiard-room in question stands isolated 100 yards in rear of the club, and wholly invisible from every part of the compound in front of the building. It can be well seen, however, from two public roads which run at the back, and here it modestly asserts itself in common with a smoking room, a dead wall, a cook-room, a range of latrines, and generally with those adjuncts of a large building known in the West as chimney-pot scenery. The club building itself is dear to me from associations. It is the work of those who endeavoured to do their best, and who would doubtless have done better had they tried less earnestly; but unfortunately its pitch and plaster finish cannot be imitated in anything but pitch and plaster, and these substances are not recognized now as building materials. Now, given the situation as I have explained it, the question was whether we should make use of the very excellent materials which, I am proud to say, Madras can now produce, or continue the old style out of compliment to the smoking room and the latrine. I advised the former course, and the committee, in my opinion, were right to accept my views. It is exceedingly curious and amusing that such a simple and natural proceeding should be regarded from a critical standpoint at all; that materials employed as they have been employed in all civilized countries for generations past should in here Madras be seriously regarded as studied effects of artistic effort, and words like "Swiss Chalet" be employed to lend vigour to the denunciation. Alas! must we be for ever benighted?

TRUTH ON EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

CAN anything be conceived more weak and silly than for France and England to send ultimatums to Egyptian insurgents, and to allow them to be treated with contempt? And yet they might have known that this would be the result if the insurgents had reasonable cause to suppose that these ultimatums would not be backed up, if necessary, by a display of force. The Porte has been secretly intriguing with Arabi. Of this no one entertains a doubt. The object has been to make the Sultan master of the situation. If this be permitted, there is an end to the permanent tranquillity of Egypt. No matter what Government is established there, those out of office will be played off by the Porte against those who are in, until we shall drift into the state of things which existed under Ismail, when about a million sterling per annum was expended in bribing the Sultan and his Pashas.

If Turkish troops are employed to restore order—an arrangement against which much is to be urged—then they ought to be under the orders of a French and English Commissioner so soon as they arrive in Egypt, but under no circumstances should a Turkish Commissioner be allowed to "settle" matters at Cairo.

We have not been quite honest in our dealings with the Khedive. We have encouraged him to resist Arabi, and yet when the pinch has come we have not stood by him. We ought to lay down these

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two principles:—1. That the Khedive is the ruler in Egypt. 2. That if he calls upon us and France to aid him in putting down a military revolt, both countries will be prepared to do so, so long as he rules in the interests of his subjects. Provided that it be known that we shall act on these two principles, we shall put an end once and for all to the intrigues of the Sultan and to the outbreaks of Colonels on the banks of the Nile. But is not this Jingoism? No. The doctrine of Jingoism is, that it is our business to interfere in every Continental dispute, because it may indirectly affect us. The doctrine of non-intervention is, that we ought never to interfere abroad except where our interests are directly menaced.

Now, I can understand that under certain circumstances it might be to our advantage to give up India. Such circumstances, however, do not at present exist, and we have no intention of giving it up. This being so, it seems to me obvious that the logic of geography obliges us to look after the gate that, if closed, might shut us out from India.

This can only be done in two ways, either by taking possession of the Suez Canal and holding it, or by taking care that Egypt and the Canal be in the hands of a ruler who can maintain order, and who is to a certain extent dependent for his political existence upon our goodwill. The key to our policy on the Nile should be to separate Egypt from all beyond a purely nominal connection with the Sultan, for then we can regard with absolute indifference what takes place either in Armenia or in European Turkey.

The prime cause of all the Egyptian troubles is that the relations between the Khedive and his Suezerain, and between the former and the Western Powers are essentially false. The Sultan was at the bottom of Arabi's outbreak. He and his colleagues claimed the right to resist the Khedive in the name and by the authority of the Sultan, whilst England and France, although they had established the Khedive on the throne, did not frankly say that they would maintain him on it. In Eastern countries it is essential that power should be clearly defined. Putting aside all questions of a Constitution, either the Executive power must be vested in the Sultan or in the Khedive, and the Egyptians must clearly know in which of the two it is vested.

Politically the Egyptians may be divided into four classes:—1. Arabi and the officers. They are really to use the name of the Sultan or of liberty in order to attain their own ends, which are to acquire place and wealth. Unfortunately, they were able to humbug Sir William Gregory, who had passed a week or two in Egypt, and Mr. Wilfred Blunt, an enthusiast, who spends his time riding about the East on an Arab horse or a camel, and these two gentleman wrote home lengthy letters, explaining that Arabi was the purest of patriots. 2. The educated youth of Egypt. These young men, with some reason, complained that the officials connected with the control were poorly paid, and that in all cases Europeans were preferred to Egyptians, and their protests ought to meet with due consideration. 3. The Bedouins. These Arabs hate the Turks, and entirely ignore the Sultan. They care very little whether the finances are under European or Egyptian control; and they are perfectly satisfied with the Khedive. 4. The fellahs. These constitute the agricultural inhabitants of the Delta and of the Nile Valley. Their object is to be allowed to live and thrive. They are hard-working and patient, and their strongest passion is to acquire money. Under Ismail they were pillaged, and yet, rather than own where they had secreted a few coins, they allowed themselves to be cruelly beaten. To them the Control and the better administration which has resulted from it have proved unmixed blessings, and they only asked for these blessings to continue.

If, therefore, peace and order are to exist on the banks of the Nile, we must make it clear that the Khedive is master and that the Sultan is not. It is on account of this that any armed interference on his part is to be deprecated. I have always said, and I say now, that one thousand English or French troops would scatter to the winds all resistance on the part of Arabi.

IRISH JUDGES.

A COMMISSION of Irish Queen's counsel might be safely entrusted with the functions of judge and jury in those exceptional cases which may fall under the Prevention of Crime Bill. But, for all that, the reluctance of the judges themselves—or, at any rate, of a considerable proportion of them—to discharge the duties that Ministers would impose upon them is hardly encouraging for the success of the new Coercion Act. And this is a difficulty that, considering the frequency with which many members of the Irish Bench have dwelt on the break down of the jury system in Ireland, the Government may be excused for not having foreseen. The severe terms, however, in which, they have from time to time described from the bench the nature of Irish outrages will suffice to acquit them of any but conscientious motives for hanging back at the present emergency. Courage is an attribute of every Irish gentleman; and the present judges have often gone on circuit holding their lives in their hands, since Mr. Parnell issued his "No Rent" manifesto. Their integrity and impartiality have also never been called in question; while for legal knowledge and the lucidity of their judgments few of them have any superiors on this side of the water. The Right Hon. John David Fitzgerald, whose elevation to the rank of a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary at Westminster, is hailed with satisfaction by men of all creeds and politics in Ireland, twice served the office of Irish Attorney-General: in 1856-8, and again on the return of Lord Palmerston to power, from 1859 to 1860, when he accepted the judgeship of the Queen's Bench, which he now vacates. He was one of the judges of the Special Commission that tried the Fenian prisoners in 1865-6, and sentenced the O'Donovan Rossa to penal servitude for life. The Lord Chancellor, Mr. Hugh Law; the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Mr. May; the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Mr. Michael Morris; the Chief Baron, Mr. Pallas; as well as Mr. Baron Dowse (whose broad humour so often broke the monotony of debate in the House of Commons in Lord Russell's days) have also been Attorney-Generals for Ireland under Liberal or Conservative Governments.

All these are Irishmen, bred and born, as they should be. But this was not always so; and, among the sham and sentimental grievances which have for centuries been arrayed in the form of an accusation against the British Government, there was one that was genuine and substantial, viz., that inveterate habit—a habit, by-the-bye, which we can see by Mr. Hamilton's appointment to fill the place of a thorough Irishman is not out of fashion yet—of appointing Englishmen or Scotchmen to posts, and, especially legal posts, for which plenty of Irishmen were admirably fitted. Until very recently—almost within the recollection of many of us who are now alive—the best things on the Irish Bench were given to Englishmen. By an old statute of Henry V., an Irishman was incapacitated even from filling the Archbishopric of Dublin; because in the early days of clerical Chancellors, that prelate was frequently also entrusted with the custody of the Great Seal. At a time anterior to the establishment of Irish Inns of Court, it must be admitted that the low standard of legal attainments in Ireland almost justified the appointment of Englishmen to the Irish Bench. In the reign of Edward II. we find the inhabitants of the "Pale" petitioning the Crown that "inasmuch as the law is badly kept for want of wise justices, the King do order that in his Common Bench there be men knowing the law;" and in the 14th century a suspension of the judgment of the Irish Judges seems often to have occurred while an application was being made to the English Bench to solve a knotty point of law. But the King's Inn was established in Dublin in Sir John Alan's Chancellorship in 1541; years passed, and the Irish bar became competent to supply the requirements of the Irish bench, yet the strange anomaly of seating an English barrister on the Irish woolsack still continued. The familiar names of Lifford, Redesdale, Wyndham, Manners, West, Bowes—to mention only a few of the English Lord Chancellors of Ireland in recent times—attest the frequency of their appointment; and well into the reign of George III. it was the habit to fill the Lord Chief Justiceship also from the English bar. Primate Boulter, who virtually governed Ireland for a considerable portion of the 18th century, writing to Lord Carteret, then Lord-Lieutenant, to inform him of the death of Chief Justice Whitshed, presses upon his Excellency the necessity of filling his place from England. "I can assure your lordship," he says, "we have by experience found the want of two English judges in the Privy Council, since the removal of my Lord Chancellor to his present post; and I am confident that, whenever there is the least show of an affair between England and Ireland, we shall be in the last distress if this vacancy be not filled from England." The late Lord Campbell was the last of a long line of English Lord Chancellors of Ireland. The nomination of the English Attorney-General by the Liberal Government caused unusual dissatisfaction, both on account of the worth and the talents of the Lord Chancellor (Lord Plunket) he displaced, and the discreditable circumstances under which the resignation of the latter was brought about. Lord Melbourne felt his Ministry tottering to its fall; and he saw no way of providing for his *protégé* but by ousting a judge who had at that time no superior on the English Bench. It was not forgotten either that when Mr. Canning had some time previously nominated Plunket to the Mastership of the English Rolls, the English bar had refused to allow the appointment of a gentleman who had not been called to the English Bar. At this time the Irish Bar was recruited from the wisest and wittiest of Irishmen, many of whom graced the Bench in course of time. Mr. Saurin, most eloquent of Irish Attorney-Generals, never donned the ermine; but Bushe became Chief Justice; Mr. Walfe, also Attorney-General, was promoted to the same office, and, as Lord Kilwarden, was murdered by Emmett's rabble in the streets of Dublin. John Philpot Curran was made Master of the Rolls by Lord Chancellor Ponsonby—a post which he considered inferior to his merits. He was Prior of the "Monks of the Screw," who figured in more than one of Levr's novels; and he was the author of the song describing their functions, and beginning—

"When St. Patrick this order established
He called us the 'Monks of the Screw;'
Good rules he revealed to our abbot,
To guide us in what we should do.
But first he replenished our fountain
With liquor, the best in the sky;
And he swore, on the word of a saint,
That the fountain should never run dry."

This convivial society was formed by Lord Avonmore, afterwards Lord Chief Baron, the "Abbot" being William Doyle, Master in Chancery. The "Sacristan" was Robert Johnson, afterwards a Judge of the Common Pleas, who seems to have carried with him the habits of Kevin Street on to the Bench. Under the signature of "Juverna," he wrote some witty but libellous comments on the characters of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord-Lieutenant in the *Political Register*. A Bill of indictment was found against him, and he was arrested under a warrant of Lord Ellenborough, and brought over to be tried in the King's Bench, Westminster.

The recent revolution which shook the old courts at Westminster was not felt in Dublin. The old divisions of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer still remain, supplemented by a Judge for Probate and Matrimonial Causes, and two Land Judges. There are three Justices of the Queen's Bench, the same number in the Common Pleas Division, and three Barons of the Exchequer, not including the chiefs of those departments. The salary attached to the office of Justice or Baron of the Exchequer is only £3,800 a year. The two Lords Justices of Appeal receive £4,000 a year each. This court is of very recent institution. Formerly a suitor who was dissatisfied with the decree of an outgoing Lord Chancellor was in the habit of appealing to his successor for a fresh hearing. The inconvenience of this course was obvious, and in the case of Lord St. Leonards and Lord Plunket, who twice succeeded each other, and were on the occasion of each new appointment called upon to reverse the decision of their predecessor, it led to serious judicial scandals.—*Globe*

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

10 cases printed muslins and cambrics.
5 „ Turkey red prints.
5 „ „ scarfs.
6 bales damaged grey shirtings.
28 bales brown papers.
3 cases writing papers.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawood Khan—
5 cases matches.
On account and at the risk of Esoofally Sumsoodin—
E L & Co. 53-57—3 cases butter.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1882.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, to the highest bidder, on account and at the risk of Hora Abdool Kayum Surufally, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m.—

100 cases Cross and Blackwell's and J. T. Morton's provisions, and Peak, Frean & Co.'s and Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, &c.

Second, on account of whom it may concern—
95 cases Maconechie Brothers' provision, consisting of pickles, sauce, preserved meats, katchup, &c.
22 cases provision.
2 „ butters.
3 Howe's Sewing-machines (quite new), suitable for tailoring and leather works.
1 case gilted playing cards.
1 „ very superior cigars.
Few remnant pieces of alpacca, trousering, &c.
30 cases K. O. matches.
40 boxes sauternes, barsac, whisky, &c.

By order of Michael Damate, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Wassudew Ramchunder Jayakur, a damaged lot of cigars, tobacco, &c., &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1822.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that on MONDAY and FRIDAY, the 10th and 14th July, 1882, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction the properties hereinafter mentioned, at the instance of the mortgagees, in pursuance of a mortgage and further charge, dated 14th October, 1871, and on account and risk of Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla.

LOT No. 1.—On MONDAY, the 10th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., on the premises at Poona.

All the right, title and interest of him the said Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawala of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the west side of a public road leading to Kirkee, in the district, and sub-district of Havaley zilla, Poona, registered under No. 97, containing by admeasurement six acres and twenty-eight goontas, with the messuage, tenement and bungalow standing thereon, known by the name of "Frere Lodge," and bounded on the east partly by the said public road leading to Kirkee and partly by vacant ground, No. 96, belonging to Kassiram bin Kessowram Patell Secravlay, on the west partly by the ground of Rajaram bin Nowrajee Patell Secravely, and partly by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, on the north by the ground No. 95, belonging to Syajee bin Godjee Patell Byrut, and on the south by the ground No. 98, belonging to the said Syajee bin Godjee Patell Byrut, formerly in the occupation of Captain Baker, and now vacant.

LOT. No. 2.—On FRIDAY, the 14th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All the right, title and interest of him the said Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Lower Colaba, on the east side of a public passage in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 73, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-two square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Manockjee Dadabhoy and Canjee Chuttoor, on or towards the west and north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the property of Mrs. Wise, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Kennedy and are now in the occupation of Mr. Manu.

For further particulars as to the conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. TOBIN and ROUGHTON, solicitors for the said mortgagees, or to the undersigned at their office in Meadow-street, No. 4, Fort.—Dated this 21st day of June, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

JAPANWARE ON COMMISSION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell on Commission at their rooms, an invoice of 11 cases Japanware, consisting of awata vases, awata jars and covers, sets of beer jugs, awata dish and covers, tea sets, &c., &c.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR SOUND WINES.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned:—

4 boxes Chinoe Bitters.
20 „ Apollinaris-water in baskets.
15 „ yellow seal portwine (old).
15 „ white do. (vintage).
15 „ red seal do. (fine old).
15 „ brown seal sherry.
15 „ blue seal do.
50 „ claret flos du Chanzrenon.
40 „ „ "Cassel Ricaldone."
10 „ whisky, Holyrood E. bottled.
40 „ „ country bottled.
40 „ „ Clan Blend.
40 „ „ Bon Accord.
20 „ „ Irish.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Fidaily Moorad Ally—
S. I.—30 barrels cement ex s. s. "Hungaria."
„ 30 do. do. ex s. s. "Dopline."
On account and risk of indentor Hajee Valley Hajee Khamissa—
Ex s. s. Hartlepool.
H. H. & K. }$—121-5—2 cases tinned steel spoons.
Ex s. s. Hispania.
„ 1 case machine twist steel pen and sundry fancy goods.
„ $—179—1 case cash boxes & buttons ex RydalHall.
„ $—130—1 case hooks and eyes, button fasteners and sundries, ex "Clan Lamont."
„ $—126-28 3 cases call bell, measuring tape, hair pins and sundries, &c., ex s.s. "Thessaly."
On account of the indentor Abdool Ally Dawood Khan—
W. I. ex s. s. Hughenden.
F. A. & C. }$—1-25—25 cases, each 50 gross, Swedish horse-shoe Tandsticker matches.
„ $—26-50—25 cases do. do.
By order of Vadilal Veerchund, Esq., and on account and risk of Bhaichund Raiaram—
21 cases yellow metal sheets (meuts).

AT 1 P.M.
1 Handsome English built mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 Handsome well-built strong buggy in excellent order.
1 Do. strong second-hand English-built glass fronted brougham in very good order.
1 strong second-hand office shigram with bay Arab horse and harness.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1882.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIOLIN STRINGS.—A large stock on hand of the best Italian and French make, also Guitar and Banjo strings.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FLUTES.—A large and well selected stock of Concert Flutes, also some handsome presentation Flutes.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MUSIC ROLLS AND FOLIOS for carrying a few pieces of Music. Rs. 2 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal Instrumental and Dance Music.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANO CANDLESTICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete. Rs. 12, 14, and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINIATURE SCOTCH BAG-PIPES with chanter and drone reeds, a perfect instrument easily learned. Rs. 3 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

THREE SIGHT BINOCULAR FIELD-GLASS, with 12 lens, in a leather sling case, Rs. 40. —SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR CHILDREN, an invoice of TOYS of a superior quality to be cleared off cheap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ALBUMS for Cartes-de-visite at Re. 1-8 to Rs. 9 each, the best and cheapest ever offered to the public.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINIATURE ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, wonderful-toned little instruments, full of power, superior finish rosewood, with 20 keys, in polished mahogany box. Rs. 40. Our speciality.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE,
AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

THIS superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is WARRANTED to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and *pure white Sugar*, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particularly suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.

Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial, and with the greatest success, as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Malassimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Tract. Price, Re. 1-4 per tin or Rs. 12 per dozen.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

JUST RECEIVED 4-in-hand plated harness, also double and single sets of harnesses.
One bran new English-built light Mail-phaeton with a conceal lady's step and lady's back.
One new circular-fronted light roomy miniature Brougham.
One double-seated miniature Brougham Landaulette.
One second-hand Barouche, built by Kesterton, of Long Acre.
2 or 3 English-built Victorias.
1 or 2 Bombay-built Victorias.
1 second-hand miniature office Brougham.
1 second-hand Mail-phaeton.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE business carried on by the undersigned at Mhow has been CLOSED from THIS DATE.
20th June, 1882. N. J. KHAMBATA.

THE undersigned, having taken over the business notified above, will henceforth conduct it in his name and address.
20th June, 1882. CURSETJEE JEHANGIR.

ESTATE OF THE LATE BREVET-MAJOR A. C. LEQUESNE, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to communicate with Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co. within one month from this date, after which no claims will be entertained. Satisfactory proof must accompany claims.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Attorney for Administrator.
1st June, 1882.

FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at his office and at the book-seller.

TO FURNITURE DEALERS AND OTHERS.
MESSRS. DAVID OPPENHEIMER AND CO.
70, Walting-street, LONDON. 4, Breitegasse, VIENNA.

BEG to draw attention to their NEW DRAWINGS of AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE which are second to none in the trade.
PRICES calculated FREE, London, and FREE factory in Austria.
SPECIAL DISCOUNTS of 25, 5, and 5 per cent.
CATALOGUES POST FREE on application to Messrs. David Oppenheimer and Co.

JOHN S. ELMORE & CO.,
34, Meadow-street, Bombay.

PONDICHERRY "LONGS,"
THE MESS OR CLUB CHEROOT.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce arrival of a small parcel of these celebrated cheroots in prime condition, and solicits early orders for

THE CHEROOT OF THE SEASON.
Rs. 3 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the consent of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, the GOVERNMENT of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHA RAJA of MYSORE is prepared to receive TENDERS for a DEBENTURE LOAN of TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES on the security of the General Revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of Railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their Branches.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rupees five hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above named sum of Rupees twenty lakhs will be received by the Comptroller to the Mysore Government at Bangalore up to noon on the 1st July, 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Mysore Railway Loan of 1882," and sent to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore at Bangalore.

6. The tenders will be opened at the Dewan's Office at Bangalore in the presence of the Dewan and other members of the Mysore Government on the 1st July, 1882, at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Dewan.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered. Such deposit may be made by paying the amount to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or at any of their branches, or at any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, and forwarding with the tender the receipt of such Bank or Treasury or by a Money Order payable to the Dewan of Mysore, or by Government of India Promissory Notes duly endorsed in favour of the Dewan of Mysore

8. If the tender be accepted either in whole or in part, the deposit made will be taken in part payment, and the tenderer must arrange for the payment of the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to him on or before the 15th August, 1882, into any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, or into the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or any of their branches, to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore, failing which the deposit made will be forfeited.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum), a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual revenues of the Mysore Province amount at present to one hundred and six lakhs of Rupees, and are expected to yield an annual surplus of five lakhs after defraying all charges and providing for repayments on account of the Famine Loan due to the Government of India.

15. Arrangements will be made for securing negotiability to the Debentures in British India free of Stamp Duty.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Dewan.
Office of the Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore, 1st May 1882.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the Dewan of Mysore dated 1st May, 1882, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of 2 per cent. on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*) and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to me on or before the 15th August, 1882, in the manner prescribed in the Notification. Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

Signature.
Full address.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.
MYSORE RAILWAY, FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, 1882.
BANGALORE, 1882.

No.
The Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, in consideration of the sum of Rupees received from promise to pay to the said or order, the sum of Rupees twenty years after the date hereof, together with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on 15th February and 15th August.

NOTICE
WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;
(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;
(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;
(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah.
The 6th April, 1882.

BOURNE NAD SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD have received their stock of the above, consisting of Coats, Caps, and Leggings, and gentlemen requiring a really good Waterproof suit are invited to inspect them. They are proof against the HEAVIEST TROPICAL RAINS.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	as.
A good and useful Coat ...	12	0
Do. do. better quality ...	15	0
A very superior one ...	24	0
Double Texture, fine, light and durable ...	28	0
Light Waterproof Inverness Capes ...	15	0
Do. do. superior ...	24	0
Waterproof Cloth Coat of very superior make and finish ...	40	0
Do. do. finest quality ...	45	0
Waterproof Leggings, per pair ...	6	8
Officers' Regulation Waterproof Cloaks ...	40	0
Waterproof Sheeting, per yard ...	6	8
Do. do. superior quality, per yard ...	10	8

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
No. 9, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

D. W. D.
FINEST IRISH WHISKY.
THE DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THESE unequalled WHISKIES are distilled *exclusively* in POT STILLS from the best Grain and with the celebrated North Dublin Brewing Water, used only by the Dublin Whisky Distillery Company, Limited, and one other Distillery in Ireland.

One Leaf Fine Old ... ...Rs. 26 0
Three Leaves Finest Old ... ... „ 27 8

BOTTLED IN BOND IN DUBLIN FOR INDIA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL & Co.	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Silks Black ...	from 2 4 per yard.	Dresses Ready made ...	from 3 8 each.
Ditto Colored ...	„ 2 11 „	Ditto Ball ...	„ 9 0 „
Satins all shades ...	„ 1 9 „	Underlinen in Great Varieties.	
Velvets ...	„ 2 0 „	Flowers Ditto ...	
Velveteens colored ...	„ 1 8 „	Feathers Ditto ...	
Ditto Black ...	„ 1 8 „	Fans Ditto ...	
Sateens all Shades ...	„ 0 8 „	Ribbons in all shades and widths.	
Grenadines ...	„ 0 5 „	Handkerchiefs ...	from 1 8 dozen.
Alpacas ...	„ 0 6 „	Gloves Kid white and colored ...	„ 1 4 per pair.
Serges Blue ...	„ 1 2 „	„ „ Black and colored ...	„ 1 8 „
Muslins white and fancy, ...	„ 0 4½ „	„ Silk Black ...	„ 0 15 „
Lawns ...	„ 0 2½ „	„ „ Colored 2 Buttons ...	„ 1 6 „
Merinos all Shades ...	„ 1 6 „	„ „ „ 3 Buttons ...	„ 1 12 „
„ Black ...	„ 0 13½ „	Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for ...	„ 0 8 „
Pompadours, fast colours ...	„ 0 5 „	Linen Collars all shapes ...	from 2 12 dozen.
Batistes all shades ...	„ 0 6 „	Linen Cuffs ...	„ 4 2 „
Nets all colors ...	„ 0 6 „	Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ...	„ 5 8 each.
Frillings ...	„ 0 1¼ „	Ditto untrimmed ...	„ 0 12 „
Cash's Frillings all widths ...		Hats Riding ...	„ 5 12 each.
Fringes Black Silk ...	„ 0 14 „	Hoisery in all qualities and prices.	

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR, EAST-STREET, POONA. (now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard. [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ROBERT SCOTT & CO.
Girgaum, Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

LAWN-TENNIS AND RACQUETS.

LAWN-TENNIS and RACQUET BATS, made under personal superintendence, of best material:—
1. Lawn-tennis Bats (curved or straight) Rs. 2-8 each.
2. Racquet do. „ 3-0 each.
3. Badminton do. (gent.'s or ladies') „ 1-0 each.
4. Lawn-tennis and Badminton nets, Rs. 5 and Re. 1-8 respectively.
5. Shuttle cocks, Rs. 3 and 4 per dozen.
6. Riding and Walking Canes, silver-mounted, Re. 1-8 each.

Fancy bats with Monograms, made to order. Also just received per s. s. Indus Jefferies' best Lawn-tennis and Racquet gear. Prices on application. Apply to

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Commission Agent, Sialkot (Punjab).

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed, are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under:—Flower at Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 each; Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange coloured labels with our name in large block letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to require any description. It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post-free.

PALEKAR & CO.,
Kalbadavie Road, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand.

THE SAME PROVISION IF COMMENCED
At age 30, would cost about Rs. 20 a month;
At age 40, would cost about Rs. 31 a month.

Policies are granted for larger or smaller amounts than Rs. 5,000 and are charged for in the same proportion. All particulars on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN cylindrical STEAM-BOILERS thirty feet long and seven feet in diameter, Galloway's patent tubes, with all the necessary mountings, as they stand at present, by Messrs. Richard, Walker and Brothers, Bury.

For further particulars, apply to the Manager at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the Agents at their office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort.

By order,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, 19th May, 1882. Secretaries.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIS PANNE, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET POWDER, FLORIDA WATER BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade-mark.

J. AND E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£170,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address. It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.
Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... „ 3 4 „ 7 doz.
Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Cos; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves and a continual anxiety to their friends.

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